PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,713—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
1906				
20th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA.....	7911
27th "	CHINA.....	7912	.....	.....
6th Mar.	PENINSULAR..	5294	BRITANNIA ...	6525
13th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
20th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
27th "	MACEDONIA...	10512	.....	.....
3rd "	PENINSULAR..	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10000
10th "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
17th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN.....	10000
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
31st "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
8th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6393
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS on SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb 1906
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron.....	22nd Mar "
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne.....	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sellier.....	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz.....	14th Jun. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,218	Sellier	3rd March 1906
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 515, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA.....	Alex. Halz.....	6718..	8th Feb.
OLYMPIA.....	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124...	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey.....	5106...	13th March
MASSILIA.....	J. Thomson.....	5091...	24th "
* NUBIA.....	Hy. Tait	3351...	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Halg.....	6718..	8th May
* BRITANNIA...	R. J. Garrick	3069..	23rd "
OLYMPIA.....	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124...	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ...	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	12 Feb, 11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	13 Feb. 5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KASARA	1200	Thur.	15 Feb. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA ...	2170	Frid.	9 Feb. 1 p.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,953 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTILA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th Feb. calling at Borbera, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
7th February, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX .	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX .	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. "
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	A. Lova.....	6,000	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND....	G. Matcovich.....	6066	20th March "
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM...	A. Bliaffer	4766	20th "
*† PERSIA	F. Cragletto ...	5894	7th May "

Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENINCE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600 THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO-ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5,834	28th Feb, 1906,

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

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Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. "MERTON HALL," SAILING from BOMBAY direct via GENOA to LONDON about February 16th.

For passage and further particulars Apply to
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „ 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	... „ 1 12
Matt Silk Ties ...	... „ 2 12	Soft Collars ...	... ... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... „ 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „ 7 4

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HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major"—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 595 miles.

The most severe road Test known : lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arrol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 46·8 miles per gallon, used "Shell." I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

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According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the "Motor" and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows :—

Shell	Carburine	Whitaker's	Pratts	Bowleys	Carless	Motol
·089 Galls.	·094	0·99	·103	·104	·106	·107

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being sold in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL spirit is now so universally demanded that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Petrol but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT,

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THIS SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered them.

LOCAL AGENTS,

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
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To be had also from
THE LEADING DEALERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.
PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL.
ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.
WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,
GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY

MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

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MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S
PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas ; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS :
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JOHN BEGG'S

ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES

IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.
„ „ Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1848-1900.
„ „ H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

SOLE AGENTS :

BOMBAY WINE AGENCY,
147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9-30 P. M. (Standard Time.)

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

Of the best show that ever visited Bombay.

OUR ALL STAR COMPANY AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.

OUR FOURTH PROGRAMME OF CIRCUS NOVELTIES.

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL ACT OF

DIAVOLO, Looping the Loop

DIAVOLO on a Bicycle

at 10-45 p.m. nightly S. T.

GRAND MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB., 10th.

Children HALF PRICE to MATINEES ONLY.

N. B.—The Circus tent will be thrown open nightly from 6-30 to 7-30 to allow the competing horses to get accustomed to jumping in the light.

Seats may be reserved at the Circus daily for the Boxes and Dress Circle chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 4 to 6-30 P.M.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
COL. BOB LOVE ...Manager.
R. ALTON...Agent.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1906.

14TH, 17TH, 19TH, 21ST and 24TH FEBRUARY, 1906.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are as follows:—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket ...	25	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each...	5	...
NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.		
Book of Coupons containing 5 Tickets ...	...	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each...	7	..

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, & LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to the Private Paddock.

Season Tickets or Books of Coupons issued for the Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for the Bombay Races.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMAN... Rs. 6
LADY or Child... " 3

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET... Rs. 1-8
LADY or Child ...As. 0-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to:—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 3, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 15th January, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below:—

DOWN TRAINS.

			H. M.	Time.
Bombay	G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0	
Poona		arr.	18 45	H. M.
Poona	S. M. R.	dep.	19 35	38 35
Hubli	"	dep.	14 27	
Bangalore	"	arr.	5 35	

UP TRAINS.

				Time.
Bangalore	S. M. R.	dep.	22 30	
Hubli	"	dep.	12 50	
Poona	"	arr.	6 20	H. M.
Poona	G. I. P. R.	dep.	7 5	36 20
Bombay	"	arr.	10 50	

Single journey Through Fares in either direction: First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0. Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-6-0. Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows:—

For a First Class Compartment. 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar 15th January, 1906.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1906.

SPECIAL PRIZES will be given for the best FOX TERRIER DOG or BITCH bred in India.

2. For the best Dog or Bitch of any breed owned by Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Bombay Garrison.

3. For the best Irish or English imported Greyhound Brood Bitch.

4 For the best wire-haired Pup born in India.

For the best Smooth haired.

5. Fox Terrier Dog or Bitch the bona fide property of the Exhibition who must reside within a radius of ten miles of Bombay.

Entries for the classes will be accepted up to February, 14th.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

OWNERS are reminded that First Entries at Rs. 3 each ENTRY CLOSE on SATURDAY February 10th. Second Entries at Rs. 5 each ENTRY CLOSE on TUESDAY, February 13th. For Prospectuses apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
23, Esplanade Road.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME (SCHEME IV.)

WHEREAS a Notification of a STREET SCHEME made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme IV.), was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazettes" of 29th December, 1898, 5th January, 1899, and 12th January 1899.

And whereas thereafter the said Trustees after inserting in the said Scheme such Modifications as they thought fit applied to Government for sanction to the said Scheme, as so modified, such application being accompanied by (inter alia) a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor, and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act.

And whereas the sanction of Government to the said Scheme was communicated by Government Resolution (General Department) No, 793 dated 8th February, 1901.

And whereas it appears to the said Trustees that an improvement can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme, and the said Trustees have altered the said Scheme for the purpose of making such improvement.

And whereas the said Scheme as now altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by agreement of certain land, other than that specified in the aforesaid schedule as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme.

Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1), 29 (2) (c), and 32 of the said Act that the Scheme has been so altered in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme so altered are as follows:—

(1). As to the portion of the said area that lies to the West of an area which is comprised in the area of a Street Scheme made by the said Trustees (being Scheme No. 3) as follows:—viz:—

(a). On the North (proceeding from West to East) part of Govalia Tank Road, properties bearing Ward D.Nos. 2918 (3) and 2918 (1A) respectively, part of a passage leading from Govalia Tank Road to Paroo Hill, portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2910, 2915 (1) and 2915 (2) respectively, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2916, 2911 and 2912 respectively, another part of Govalia Tank Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2880, 2877, 2878, 2879 (1), and 2879 (2) respectively, another part of Govalia Tank Road, portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2873 (1) 2873 (2), 2874, 2875 and 2876 respectively, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2872 (7) 2876 (6) and 2871 (1), respectively, part of Gamdevi Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2836 (1). 2837, 2838. 2839 and 2764 respectively, another part of Gamdevi Road property bearing Ward No. 2791, another part of Gamdevi Road properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2671, 2672, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2713, 2714, 2715 and 2,669 respectively, part of Kaboo-tar Lane properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2589, 2590 and 2591 respectively, part of French Road, property bearing Ward D Nos. 2563 (1), and another part of French Road.

(b). On the East land vested in the said Trustees and adjoining on the North the Western approach to the French Bridge and on the East the B. B. & C. I. Railway (which said land is comprised in the area of Scheme No. 3 made by the said Trustees as aforesaid),

(c) On the South (proceeding from the East to West) proportions of properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2444, 2555 (1) and 2559 respectively (which said portions are comprised in the area of the said Scheme No III, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2445 (3 and 4) 2445 (5) 2445 (6) 2568) (1 A) 2568 (1-6) 2566 (1-2) 2567, 2568 (2) and 2560 (1-2 and 3) respectively, another part of French Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2603, 2609, 2605, 2607, 2608 (1) 2608 (2, 3 and 4), 2603, 2611, 2620, 2612, 2614. 2617-2619 and 2622 respectively, part of Chowpatee Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2719, 2646 (1), 2646 (2 and 3) 2717 and 2718 respectively, another part of Gamdevi Road, another part of Chowpatee Road, properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2647 and 2648 respectively; and another part of Chowpatee Road.

(d). On the West (proceeding from South to North) properties bearing Ward D Nos. 2656, 2652 (1) 2652 (2) 2653 (1-5) 2554 and 2835 (1) respectively, a portion of property bearing Ward D Nos. 2822 and a part of Gibbs Road.

(2). As to the portion of the area comprised in the Scheme, the subject of this Notification so altered that lies to the South-East of the area comprised in the area of Scheme No. 3 made by the said Trustees as aforesaid.

(a). On the North, portions of properties bearing Ward D Nos 2445, 2446, 2549. 2550. 2551 and 2555 (1) respectively (which said portions are comprised in the area of the said Scheme No. III. and land vested in the said Trustees and adjoining on the North the Western approach to the French Bridge and on the East the B. B. and C. I. Railway (which said land is comprised in the area of the said scheme No. III);

(b). On the East, part of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(c). On the South and West (proceeding from East to West) part of Queen's Road and properties bearing Ward D. Nos. 2443 (1 B), 2443 (A), 2443 (1), 2443 (2), 2443 (4), 2443 (3), 2550, 2554 and 2553 respectively.

The office of the said Trustees, on Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme so altered, a Map of the area comprised therein, (the same being delineated on the said Map and thereon enclosed in red lines) and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

The additional Plots of land now proposed to be acquired are coloured green and hatched red on the said Map and are thereon marked with the letters P. Q. R., S. T. and U, respectively.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated, the 12th day of January, 1906.

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OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's, S. S. "INDIA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, K. Shed.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION,

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

"Where is my Horse"... Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant" ...	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose" ...	165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen" ...	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller" ...	165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare" ...	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades" ...	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps" ...	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer" ...	100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance" ...	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"...	120 feet.
"The Wig" ...	120 feet.
"A bad Joke" ...	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim" ...	70 feet.
"Room please" ...	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone ...	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp" ...	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes" ...	190 feet.
"Vendetta" ...	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

BOOTS AND SHOES! BOOTS AND SHOES!! BOOTS AND SHOES!!!

A GREAT comfort to thousands. They should not cost you too much. Do you know where you can get them at Moderate PRICES and durable wear. Try Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN and CO., Professional shoe-makers, 13 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On MONDAY, the 12th Inst. at 2 p. m., (S. T.,) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pallot Bunder, near Parsi Fire Temple, Upper Colaba, near the Church, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood latest design, dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, drawing-room suit lined plush, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, cabinets one ebonized upright grand cottage piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stutzard, sewing machine, also richly open carved furniture, Hink's kerosine oil lamps, Cambay and Brussels carpets, majolica hall jardineers and pedestals, one comfortable English vis-a-vis, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of Major W. SIMPSON, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1906.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street,
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904... £ 16,971,548

Revenue for 1904 ... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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THE only reliable PIANO TUNER and Repairer is H. Kaps Piano Builder and Silver Medalist who attends personally. Terms very moderate. H. KAPS & Co., Medows Street, Fort, Piano Show Room. Please see P. 9 for our Illustrated Special Notice in to-day's issue.

TO LET—BUNGALOW from 1st February, 1906, at Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. H. G. Gell. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND, Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., Bombay Agents:—Messrs FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS' Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1878

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1906.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette"

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

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The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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Daily or twice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

THE THIRD AUCTION SALE of HORSES and CARRIAGES at the WELLINGTON MEWS will take place on SUNDAY, 11th Instant, at 10 o'clock, Standard Time.

All Lots for the above Auction should be REGISTERED not later than Friday, the 9th instant to enable us to publish them in the Local Papers on Saturday. Registration fee for each lot Rs. 2.

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ONE handsome, Brand New C. SPRING ENGLISH VICTORIA, on purth with Bicycle, Wheels complete. Price Rs. 2,900 net, open to no offer. Apply to D. H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Nepean, Sea Road, Opposite Daver Hall.

WE HAVE FOR SALE.—A VERY desirable Business Premises GROUND FLOOR and THREE UPPER FLOORS. In Hornby Road. Main Road also at back. Ground area 450 square yards. 999 years lease from 1867. Ground Rent only Rs. 28-2 per annum Premises may be viewed any time and full particulars from

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5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAMS in all Sections and Weights,

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
W. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND................£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
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Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Mombassa,
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Steamer Point, | Aden, | Kandy, | Chittagong.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL............................£800,000
RESERVE FUND....................£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Bombay | Singapore | Foochow
Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon
Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai
Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin
Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow
Penang | Manila | Yokohama
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London, | Shanghai, | Port Arthur, | Kobe,
Lyons, | Hongkong, | Mukden, | Osaka,
New York, | Tientsin | Tairen, | Tokyo,
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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS.......................... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.

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TABLE—I. T. D. H,
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(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

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BEYNON & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 6.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols .... 90 7-16 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes .... 99 1-2 = — 3-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan........................ 106 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... 66 3-16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 30 3-16 = + 1-16
2 months hence .... 29 7-16 = + 1-16
Spot in New York............... 65 5-8 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25 15 1-2 = + 1-2
Berlin „ .... 20 50 1-2 = + 1-2
New York Demand .... 4 87 1-4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England............... 4 per cent = do
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 7-8 do = do
6 „ „ .. 3 3-8 do = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills .... 4 1-8 do = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 4 1-4 do = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans............... 3 7-8 do = do
7 day market loans............... 4 do = do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,00,000
Extra Council Bills allotments, Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 15,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 9 11 1-4 Feb. sellers quiet

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 46 1-2 — 1-2 A-M value quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore 45 1-2 — 1-4 A-M value quiet.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 3-4 — 1-4 A-M sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—R Rubattino, and Ernest Simons

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·86 — 13. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 23,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·74	5·77	5·80
—4	—5	—5
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·83	5·85	5·86
—5	—5	—5
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
5·81	5·62	5·55
—4	—5	—5

Receipts at U S Ports 38,000
Do last year 18,000
Exports to Great Britain 12,000
Do. do Continent............ 20,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot .... 11·15—10
Futures, month of March .... 10·58— 8 } a
Do. do. July............ 10·85— 8

a Declined owing to liquidation and to large estimate receipts for to-morrow.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot .... 10 9-16—3-16
Futures, month of March .... 10·16—8
Do. do. May .... 10·84—7
Tone at close............................ steady.

The cotton crop estimates are unchanged. The consumption of 11,500,000 bales is abundantly supplied.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th Feb. 1906:—

Cotton	27,148	bales.
Wheat	13,142	cwts.
Linseed	8,750	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,649	do
Gingellyseed	11,101	do
Poppyseed	514	do
Groundnut	1,606	do
Castorseed	810	do
Rice	25,241	do
Myrabollams	9,931	do
Cottonseed	38,628	do
Mowraseed	65	do
Gram	767	do
Joowar	7,317	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, FEB. 7.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. ... ... 1s 4 3-32d to 1-8d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 171
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 147
Shanghai 30 do. ... 204 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98·8
1st Settlement, 28th February 98·13

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st Feb. 9 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 1st „ 9 do.
Bank of Madras do. 16th Jan. 8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a	p.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	12	0
Forward	8	3	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	7	2	0
Do. Forward ...	7	3	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	7	10	0
Do. Forward ...	7	11	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	7	0
Forward	8	9	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	34	0	0
Forward	34	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	47	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	46	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi New	5	5	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone .... easier.
Estimated sales .... 10,000 Bales
Imports 38,000

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·71	5·74	5·77
—3	—3	—3
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·80	5·82	5·83
—3	—3	—3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·80	5·61	5·54
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market is quiet, but steady at yesterday's rates. Business continues to drag, and there is, but little life in the market.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good,	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...194	1 6	...	Feb. 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...202	192	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	... 203	193	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	217	211	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	... 213	207	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.) ...	...	209	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	213	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) } Karanja do. (M.-G) } Akola do. (M.-G.) }	218	212	...	do.
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) ...	231	225	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	223	217	...	do.
Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.)...	228	222	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	261	256	251	do.
Surat (M.-G.) ...	...	182	Ready	Feb. 25.
Muttia (M.-G.) ...	213	207	...	do.
Westerns ...	...	...	230	May 25.
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...	... 226	220	...	Feb. 25.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed .... easier
Surats .... quiet
Good Bhownugger ....
The Manchester Market has been............ quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols 90 7-16
3 per cent Rentes 99 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan 106 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers 66 3-16
Bar Silver 30 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

HIGH COURT.—February 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

330-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Sumsoodin Goolamhoosen another vs Abdoolhoosen Kahlemoodin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—Part heard
420-05—Sorabji and J—Abdul Latif Haji Mahomed Jitayker vs Abdul Rehmon bin Abdul Kader Jitaker Captain and V
499-01—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Pojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon Wadia G and B
250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tojjas vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and B
46-01—Madhavji and K—Lalman alias Laloo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Devji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponement
432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V
881-05—Mansukial J and H—Bai Gangabai and others vs The Madras United S and W Mills Co Ld—Pestonji R and K—B M and K—M and R
852-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gungabai widow and others vs The New East India Prices Co Limited and others—Pestonji K and K B M and B and Hiralal S
478-03—Kaoga and P—Pestonji Shapurji Narielwala vs Namdes Alias Rama or Ramchander Keroo Patel and others—Bicknell M and R M J and J and K S and L
355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

632-05—Daphtary F and D—Balubhai Navalchand vs New chand Tarachand—For Judgment
648-01—Bhaishunker K and G Bai Aimabai widow vs Haji Abdool Razak Haji Abubucker and others Payne and Co and B K and G

Commercial Cause.

619-05—Little and Co—John Aitchison Begbie and another vs Narandas Bissursdas and another—Part heard

For hearing exceptions to the Special Commissioner's Report

500-05—M B Chothia—Bai Lalabai widow vs Narayandas Surjee—Wadia G and Co

Long Cause.

437-05—J P Dastur—Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan and another vs Michail James Burke—Wadia G and Co.
357-01—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Chandrabhan Mohunlal and others—Payne and Co
501-05—Thakurdas and Co—Rahimbhoy Vuliee Mahomed vs Vithoba Kavais Patel and another—Raghavaya and B
690-03—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damoderdas and other vs Vandrawandas Soonderji and other Tyebji D and Co
330-03—Pestonji R and K Elji Umersey and other vs Bai Motivahu widow—Tyebji D and Co
859-04—K J Bilimoria—Abdul Hoosain Allibhoy vs Janambai—Chitnis and M
62-05—Raghavaya and B—Vussonji Pragji vs Chena Nanji and others—Mulla and N and Little and Co
173-05—Snamrao and M—Maneckchand Kapurchan vs Utamchand Jaitha and others—K J Billimoria
570 01—Edgelow G and W—Bai Brijkuvervaheo widow vs Jaletalal Parmanandas and another—Daphtary F and D
557-05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett vs Premchand Roychand and others—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT
To Speak to the Minutes of decree.

592-01—T P Pavri—Atmabai and another vs Rahim'oola Haji Essa and others..Payne and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long causes

661-05—M B Chothia—Cooverbai widow vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandara—Mulla and M Past heard
338-01—K B Mehta—Fakerji Nusserwanji Tantre vs Purshotam Moraba and others—Hiralal D
151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khooshal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M,

Testamentary Suits

11-05—Nadirsha and P—Hissamudin bin Shaik Imam Saikari vs Fakoo Miya bin Kader Miya and others—Tyabji D and Co
3-05—Raghavaya and B—Sadashiv Hari Soman vs Ramchandra Krishna—Dikshit D and S
14-05—Daphtary F and S—Manbai widow vs vs Dayabhai Soonderji—Smetham B and N
19-05—Wadia G and Co—Kaikhushroo Sorabji Bottliwala vs Soonabai wife of Dinsha D Mistry

Long Causes.

314-05—In person a pauper—Laxumon Sakharam Ghorepaday and another vs Komabai
145-05—Matubhoy J and M—Joshi Shamji Morarji vs Bai Heerabai alias Virbai widow—K R Mehta
447-01—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhai Nanji and another vs Haji Abdoola Mowji and others—Thakurdas and Co Edgelow G and W and Ardeser H D and Co
408-05—Mulla and M—Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff vs Messrs Ebrahimji Jatabhoy and others—Nanu H and Co
601-03—Mulla and M—Ratansy Kanji vs Jairam Lalji and another—Madhavji and K
175-03 and 673-03—Madhavji and K—Jeram Lalji vs Ratansi Kanji—Mulla and M
412-05—Mirza and M—Girtrude Cassels vs Karmali Rahimtoola Dhunji—Smetham B and N
721-01—Nadirsha and T—Vahalavahoo widow vs Vasanji Mohunji—Mulji and D
341-01—Khunderao S and L—Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Shridhar Krishna Kothavala and others—Chitnis and M

MANY reasons for fleeing from the harem have been given, but the most curious, probably, is that of the two daughters of Noury Bey, who have fled with their music master in order to be able to enter a western conservatoire. One of them is said to possess a voice of remarkable quality. At Belgrade the trio were stopped for a few days while the Ottoman Minister tried to persuade the girls to return to Constantinople. Finding it useless, however they have been allowed to proceed. They are not pure Turks. Their father's father was a Western Christian who adopted Islam, and his grand-daughters have a loathing for a life of Moslem seclusion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOLYOAK—February 7, at St. George's Hospital. Bombay Bernard Holyoak—Enteric fever.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PAXTON—January 31, at Brocklands Havant. England, the wife of Major A. F. P. Paxton, 80th Carnatic Infantry, of a son.

℞

1/4 *Floral Mouth Elixir,* *(Kemp)* *1 bottle.*
1/- *Dentists Tooth Powder,* *(Kemp),* *1 bottle.*
-/8 *Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush,* *(Kemp), —one.*
m. Use morning and evening,

To be dispensed by

Kemp & Co Ltd.

7 Elphinstone Circle, or at their branches.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 10-38 a.m. 11-31a. Low water, 5-2 a.m. 4 42a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Cricket, Presidency vs. Hindus, Gymkhana Ground, 12 noon.
St. Mary's ex-Students' Union, annual dance, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

THE BAZAAR FIRE.—The work of removing the debris at the scene of the recent fire was abruptly stopped at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon as it was declared to be unsafe. The standing walls are reported to be gradually giving way.

CALENDAR.—Mr. Gopaldas Laldas of the "Kalkadevi Shorthand and Type Writing Institution" has distributed a New Year's Calendar printed in three bright colours red, blue and green. The figures denoting the dates are large enough to be seen at a distance, which is of advantage in office work.

A DESERTED INFANT.—A policeman, doing duty at Clerk Road on Tuesday evening discovered a newlyborn infant wrapped in a gunny bag lying on the foot-path near his post. He had the infant immediately removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where it is said to be doing well. The mother of the infant is being sought for by the police.

THEFT OF PEARLS.—Dayachand Chunilal, a Hindu broker in jewellery, residing on the second floor of a house at Mombadevi, reports the theft of a packet of pearls, valued at Rs. 401, some time on Tuesday afternoon, from the pocket of his "bundi" which was hanging on a nail on the wall while he lay asleep in the same room.

ACCIDENT AT BHOWNAGAR.—Our correspondent writes:—What might have been a serious accident was fortunately averted on Sunday last, to the K. M. R. mail train leaving Wadhwan at 4.10. p.m. The engine of the train become detached, while the train in motion between Sabli and Viramgaum, and the carriages collided with it with the result that brake van and five other 3rd class carriages had their couplings damaged. Three passengers are reported to have been slightly injured, while others escaped with severe shaking. The departmental enquiry is proceeding.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner, concluded the inquiry yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal hospital relative to the death of Chundumani Nunda, aged 22. It appears that on the 17th ultimo deceased was walking along Carnac Road when a motor-car, belonging to Mr. Trigg, ran into him from behind and knocked him down. The man was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently. The jury rerurned a verdict that the man died by fracture of the spine caused by his being accidently struck by a motor-car.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

March	Whistling Rufus	Mills
Overture	Stradilla	Flotow
Selection	Three Little Maids	Rubens
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Charactiristic Piece	Dinah's Jubilee	Kerl Kaps.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.—Ismail Mahomed, a Mahomedan lad, was charged yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, with being in illegal possession of cocaine without any license. The case for the prosecution was that on Tuesday as the accused was passing along Gujer Street, somewhat too cautiously when he was arrested by a police havaldar on suspicion. He was searched and the search revealed a packet of cocaine The accused's defence was that he had found the packet on the road and was taking it away to see what it contained when he was suddenly arrested. In disposing of the case, from evidence before him his Workship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 100.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Balaji Mahadeo, Kairoo Succaram and Bhiwaji Ganoo, the first accused with theft as a servant of ornaments of the value of Rs. 116, and the two others with dishonestly disposing of stolen property. From the evidence it appears that the first accused, who was employed as a domestic servant in the service of one Purshotum Gopalji, a Hindu, residing at Mandvi, made off with his master's watch, studs and buttons a few days ago and gave them to the other two accused who sold them. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, who admitted previous convictions, and sentenced them to undergo six-months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan prosecuted Mahadeo Kameshwar and eight other Hindus for keeping a gaming house and gambling therein. From the story for the prosecution it appeared that on Tuesday, at about 4 p. m. Inspector Hassan, on a warrant from the Police Commissioner, armed with some policemen raided a house in Khoja Street, where the accused were arrested while gambling with cards. Three of the accused pleaded not guilty, one of whom said he was asleep when the police appeared on the scene. His Worship remarked that pretending to go to sleep on learning the arrival of the police was an old dodge adopted by some of the gamblers to escape punishment. The rest of the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship in disposing of the case convicted all the accused and mulcted them in the sums of money ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

A BEASTLY ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Coxen prosecuted Gangaram Dhanji a Brahman, for causing grievous bodily harm to a woman named Radhi with a dangerous weapon. The story of the woman was that she had lived under the accused's protection for twelve months until a few weeks ago when she left him in consequence of his ill-treatment. A few days ago, at about five in the evening as she was going to her house, the accused came up to her on the Fanaswadi Lane and knocking her down on the road cut her nose by a knife. He gave her a cut on her nose and she bled. She raised an alarm when several witnesses came up and rescued her. In her struggle with the accused she received several injuries on her arms. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where she was treated. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, saying at the time he was under the influence of liquor. His Worship remarked that from evidence before him it was clear that the accused did commit the offence he was charged with and that he was not then under the influence of liquor, and even if he was that was no excuse, It was very lucky for him that in his attempt he did not succeed in inflicting upon the woman very serious injuries, in which case he would have had to visit him with very severe punishment. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Major J.A. Loudon, 2nd Double Company Commander and pro tem 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Welman, retired. Dated 1st October.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.—Major G.S Broome, 2nd-in-Command, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel J. W. G. Tulloch, vacated. Dated 16th January.

46th Punjabis.—2nd-Lieutenant C.S.B. Mattin, South Lancashire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 21st January.

The following exchanges are sanctioned:—Lieutenant J. C. Walch from 46th Battdry, Royal Field Artillery to 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Lieutenant F. W. Salmond for 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, 46th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The following postings are ordered:—Major A. S. Buckle from the Staff College to 29th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. 2nd-Lieutenant W. G. Harington 149th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. No. 8 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery. Major E. Bickford, No. 17 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Capain W. A. W. Swettenham from No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery to No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery. Captain G. A. Yates from No. 21 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery to No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery. Captain C. K. Bushe from unposted to No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery. Lieutenant E. S. Allsup from No. 59 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery to No 90 Company, (Heavy Battery), Royal Garrison Artillery.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Captain A F. S. Leggatt, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, to be Adjutant, vice Major C. J. E'A McArthur, with effect from 8th January, 1906.

Major C. R. Elliott, M. B., R. A. M. C., Sanitary Officer, Western Command, is directed to proceed to Karachi and Quetta in connection with proposals for accomodation, etc., connected with the Redistribution Scheme.

73rd Carnatic Infantry:—Major A. H. Allenby, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander. Captain R. P. Jackson, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, Captain H. R. Baker, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, and to remain seconded, and Captain C. H. B. Clark, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major J. A. Loudon, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 1st October.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department:—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon E. V. Duckworth, I.S.M.D., for duty in the Royal Indian Marine.

ARRIVALS, FEBRUARY 7.

Lieut R P Morrison, R Scots, on duty, from Deolali.
Major J H Pollard, Jacob's Horse, on leave from Karachi.
Lieut R B Cousens, R F A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Major I E Scott, D A A G, on duty, Rawalpindi.

DEPARTURES, FEBRUARY. 7.

Bt Major G G Woods, I O Dept. to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Bt Major L C Jones, 5th Cavalry, to rejoin to Meerut.
Lt E W B Sandes, R E, to join, to Meerut.
Lt A H Seagrim, 6th Gurkhas, from leave, to Abbottabad.
Lt A P Wodehouse, 122nd Infantry, to rejoin to Mhow.
Major C E H Connell, 80 C Inft, to join to Kamptee.
Major H H Butler, R F A, from leave to Kirkee.
Capt F Lloyd-Jones, 112th Inft, to rejoin to Nasirabad.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Central India and Rajputana and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The departures from normal are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Bellary and the lowest 45° at Sirsa,

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of Sind Rajputana, Cutch Kathiawar and at Bangalore, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichnopoly.

Rain.—Karachi reports about half an inch.

Weather is cloudy over the grerter part of Sind, Gujerat and Rajputana and is likely to become slightly cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri............	4	5	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total............	8	7	121
Total plague deaths to date ...305 199		2?,?30,166	
Same date last year	73	71	176

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
4	2

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs 1-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares. Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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SIR SASSOON DAVID ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A MEETING of the Subscribers will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 6 P. M., Standard time, at the Office of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., 13, Esplanade Road to receive a Statement of Accounts and decide about the disposal of the balance in hand.

JAMSETJI ARDASER WADIA,
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM,
Hon. Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th February 1906.

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SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

AT a preliminary Meeting of the representatives of various Communities held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 29th Ultimo it was resolved to invite SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the fund to be called "SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND." Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Fund are requested to send in their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the Undersigned Gentlemen.

SIR HARKISANDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA Esq.,
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA, Esq.,
NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.
KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Esq.,
Honorary Secretaries.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1906.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

THE deliberations of the Agricultural Conference in Bombay, this week, cannot but prove of interest to the whole country, though they have necessarily been restricted to the immediate necessities of this Presidency. Time might have been saved if each member of the Conference had, as a preliminary, studied the report of the Department of Agriculture which we reviewed, on issue, last week, for much of the information asked for, was already supplied in its pages. Nevertheless the Conference brought Revenue officials and agricultural experts into touch with the public and those representatives of it who are commercially concerned with economic agriculture. If the idea could be extended and the views of the people ascertained on other subjects, neither Government nor the people would suffer. But we welcome this first Conference as an initial step in the right direction and trust that nothing will occur to prevent the holding of such a gathering annually. Had such deliberative assemblies gathered together from the earliest days of British occupation, it is possible that the word "famine" would have served but to recall a fact of medieval history. However, as the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie observed in his inaugural speech on Monday, important beginnings have been made in the development of Agricultural Research and Education. And it is now the duty of those interested to see that it is pursued in the direction in which it will prove most useful and of most economic value. Let both research and education be in those directions and we shall have no occasion to regret the cost. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie justly attributed the credit of the initiation of the recent manifestation of interest to Mr. Mollison who demonstrated the reasonableness of spending money in agricultural objects to many minds which were hard to open to conviction and whose extraordinary combination of inexhaustible energy, mobility, and industry of practical hard common-sense with scientific acquirement and sympathetic imagination, of enterprise with economy in expenditure have been of such inestimable service to India generally and to this presidency in particular. But for him, it was only fair to say, we should still have been a long way from the Pusa Institute and the institute and college at Poona which is shortly to be started.

The practical work of the Conference, of course, lay outside the set speech of the President. Questions were asked and information given, among other subjects on that of the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind, which promises the long staple so greatly desired. As the official reporter stated the other day, it is anticipated that in the course of a few years the out-put will be counted at a hundred thousand bales. But the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Armstrong, in congratulating the Department on this fact, read a letter, from whom was not stated, in which it was observed that it did not appear that great progress had been made in the improvement of the quality of indigenous growths of cotton. According to the idea of the writer, what is wanted more than anything else is the improvement of the staple in those growths and that must be obtained by the most simple and natural means. According to Mr. Armstrong's correspondent, taking an example from Berar and the Central Provinces the cotton twenty years ago from the Khamgaon, Akola, and Karanja districts was much superior in staple than what is now coming from these districts. Every year it will be the case that in certain parts of the country, the crop has grown and matured under more favourable circumstances than in other parts and from these better parts he would have the seed taken. That would probably have good effects, but the letter could have been a more valuable contribution towards the solution of the problem if it had attempted in some way to account for the inferiority of the Central Provinces cotton of to-day as compared with that of twenty years ago. It is satisfactory to find, however, that both in Bombay and in the Central Provinces and Berar systematic attention is being paid to indigenous cotton. Much might have been made of irrigated Broach cotton in the Deccan but for a prevailing ignorance of treatment of the crop, and it is found that the experiment will probably require several years before success can be attained, though there is reason to believe that grown in rotation with sugarcane it will prove valuable. The failure of the monsoon and the July cyclone destroyed hybridization experiments. But the Department has kept well before its officials, in connection with the general demand for the immediate improvement of Indian cotton, the suggestion of the Government of India that cotton should be selected for the fields of cultivators, purchased by Government, ginned under special precautions and the seed distributed for sowing—the very thing the correspondent asked for.

The question put by Mr. Wacha as to the desirability of disseminating the necessary knowlege among villages aimed at the root of the evil and no better news could have been hoped for than the statement that measures are being taken by the Educational Department to instruct village school-masters in the elements of agriculture with the hope of arousing their interest in the matter and of enabling them to teach agricultural object lessons with intelligence. This, too, is being done in the neighbouring provinces where over a hundred school-masters are under instruction in the Normal classes. Among other subjects discussed were the curing of of tobacco, the cultivation of tobacco, the cultivation of camphor and rubber, of ground-nuts, and of sugar. The desirability of promoting a Central Association of Agriculture having for its object the supply of selected seed and cheap manures to those ryots was suggested, but the President was not able to hold out any hope of its adoption. After experience, the official opinion is that such Associations are most useful when they co-ordinate the work of branch Associations in the Districts and it would be a mistake to establish a Central Association until some organisation has grown up through which it can be kept in touch with agricultural work in the country districts. As to the efficacy of the dissemination of information by means of leaflets some difference of opinion appears to exist. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie observed that the publication of leaflets sounded very well, but, he asked, how were they going to get people to read them. He was afraid that the actual achievements in getting information abroad to vast numbers who might benefit by it were not very great. Nevertheless we find that the Department of Agriculture gives much attention to the best means of reaching the ryot. And in the opinion of Mr. Lawrence, the Director,—to whom Mr. Muir-Mackenzie paid a well deserved tribute—"nothing is of so much value as the personal interest of the district officers and the distribution through their agency of leaflets advocating special measures." But whatever is done must be done persistently and systematically, and we fully endorse the sentiment of the resolution of which Mr. Marshall Reid was the proposer, "that this Conference desires to impress upon the Government their view that the expenditure now being incurred on agricultural development is of a most useful character and shall not be curtailed except under stress of the most urgent financial necessity."

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

WHETHER temporarily or permanently the Russian Revolution is dying down. Past history has shown that the temper of both the Russian and Polish people is like a smouldering fire and it may be but a repetition of past events. The revolution seemed to be a sudden upheaval, but those who have studied the country have known and prophesied that the ground had been prepared, the seed sown and that the fruit was quickly ripening. The creation of an industrial population cut off from the land, the spread of general and technical instruction, the propagation of rationalistic sects, the growing misery of the peasants and the utter incapacity of the ruling classes were amongst the remote causes of the upheaval. But the defeat of the army and navy was the immediate cause. Twelve months ago it was a possibility but an improbability. Then when defeat after defeat was recorded, despite the vigour of the censor, the nation rose in its realisation that something was demanded. There have been many pictures of bloodshed in Russian streets, it has remained for a writer in the "North American Review" to analyse the popular feelings which caused those catastrophes and to find the connecting link between the two. The Slavs in general and the Russians in particular, says this writer, are idealistic. They are readily capable of sacrificing personal and, still more, national interests to moral pursuits or intellectual aims. On the other hand, they are deficient in the capacity for hero-worship with which less sentimental peoples are gifted. To their faculty of repressing self corresponds a taste for criticising others, the correlate of self-effacement being the forced absorption of individualism in the mass. That would seem to be a truly Russian trait, the community being the all, and the individual merely an integral part of the whole. Hence, the fewer commanding persons there are in the Government the batter, and the less often they come forward the more smoothly things move. Again, few peoples are more liable to illusions than the Russians, and this not only in virtue of ignorance which among the masses is superlatively crass, but also by reason of an inborn disposition, which may be termed invincible. Thus, from outwards and fitful changes, they expect inward and lasting results; they look for the working of form upon essence, for the influence of shadow upon substance. These are a few predominant traits of the Russian character. And the customs of his family, the superstitions of his church, the abnormities of his administration and the history of his nation abound in illustrations of these racial qualities. To convince ourselves of this, we have only to glance at the odd contrasts between the squalid poverty of the peasants and their ruinous hospitality; between the corrupt clergy and the pious congregation; between hunger for land and communism; between a cruel exacting administration and a submissive people. These racial traits help to explain the Russian revolution, and because of them it seems that the Revolution is not dying but only smouldering. Names have cropped up from time to time; Father Gapon has gained much notoriety and others have achieved almost equal fame, but the leader of the nation has been de Witte. That is as far as there has been a leader. The most remarkable thing about the revolution has been its lack of leaders, and it is this which gives pause, when one considers what might have resulted had the nation been properly organised in its outburst against the old methods of the autocracy.

GOOD SAMARITANS.

Of the many institutions which exist for the benefit of mankind in the various conditions which he undergoes, there is perhaps none more admirable than the St. John Ambulance Association. On Monday His Excellency the Governor attended a demonstration of the work of some of the members of the local Association and presented shields and medals. There can be no doubt that the more widely the Association spreads its knowledge the better is it for the man who is liable to the thousand and one accidents which all so narrowly escape every day and to which, sometimes become victims. Whether it be in the streets of a city or out in the least inhabited part of the mofussil, in the workshop or on the hunting field, the holder of a diploma of the Association is often worth his weight in gold. For the object of the Society is not to supersede the doctor—were it so, we should be the last to find good in its work—but to train men and women so that they may be able to act in an emergency. No better example of the necessity of such training can be found than the fire in Chuckla Bazaar on Monday evening when thanks to prompt assistance many of those slightly injured were properly attended to, whilst those who had received severer hurts, were saved from unnecessary pain by the adoption of simple methods of First Aid before conveyance to the hospitals. The world in general is rather prone to lose its nerve in such cases and only realises subsequently how much might have been saved by a little attention at the moment. The training of the Association is intended to be such that First Aid shall be rendered not only properly but instinctively. It is pleasing to note from the gathering which took place prior to the fire that the members of the Bombay Police force have entered into the work of the Association and that many of the inspectors have become qualified. So also with members of the G.I.P. Volunteers, many of whom are qualified for that branch of the work for which they may some day be in great demand. As His Excellency said it is a notable work, that of saving life at the outset to give the medical man a fair chance. We heartily endorse his word that all ought to try to do something to acquire that knowledge by which we can, when called upon by circumstances, render aid such as that of the good Samaritan. Equally do we endorse his appreciation of the admirable work of the Hon. Secretary Mr. Lund. The work consists not only of the training of workers but in the provision of materials wherewith to work and for this the Associations appeals for funds—an appeal that should find a hearty response.

"M. P., GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN."

SIR HENRY CRAIK, who becomes the member for the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, is of course the only man for the position. It is only a few months ago that he was presented with a handsome piece of plate on his retirement from the position of Secretary to the Scottish Education Department at Whitehall, a post he had held with credit for many years. Sir Henry is a Glasgow man, with a great record both at the Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. In 1870 he became an Examiner in the Education Department, and ever since he has exercised a considerable influence on the schools and universities of his native land. The learning of Glasgow and Aberdeen was represented for some years by Sir J. A. Campbell, who is the brother of the Prime Minister, although he differs from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in politics and sits on the opposite benches. The allied colleges sent Sir J. Campbell to Parliament in 1885, 1886 and 1892 unopposed. He, like the Prime Minister, is a Glasgow man, and he first went to Parliament for a Glasgow division in 1880. Also like the new member, Sir Henry Craik was prominently connected with Scottish Educational affairs, and was a member of three Scottish Educational Commissions. Sir Henry Craik is a highly accomplished man, and a considerable historian. His "Century of Scottish History" is a very readable work, while his "Life of Swift" is an accepted authority upon the quaint old writer. The Northern 'Varsities have an acquisition in Sir Henry Craik.

THE Viceroy received the representatives of the Nepal Darbar at Government House on Monday morning.

LORD KITCHENER may possibly proceed on a short tour within the next ten days, but no dates have been fixed.

Mr. A. G. Harrison, Public Works Examiner of Accounts, has proceeded to Kasauli for treatment for the bite of a rabid dog.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India appears at the end of the current week in connection with the appointment of Mr. Benton as Inspector-General of Irrigation.

THE preparations for the Prince of Wales' shooting trip in the Nepal Terai are now well advanced. There is every indication of good sport as the jungles have not been shot over for several years.

THE programme laid down for the Royal visit to Hyderabad will be adhered to without alterations except that the Princess will not go out to the shooting camp on Saturday evening but will remain at the Falaknuma Palace until the return of the party.

AN extraordinary pigsticking meet has just been held in the Nuddea District by Mr. Malcolm Crawford on his estate on the Ganges River. The party consisted of thirteen spears, the majority of whom were well known Calcutta sportsmen. In two days no less than 149 boar were accounted for, nearly all of which were killed on a large char or island in the river. Out of some sixty to seventy horses which were ridden fourteen were more or less injured, and one rider, Mr. Paris, was placed "hors de combat" on the first day. One of the party obtained 22, and another 18 first spears. This establishes, we believe, a record in pigsticking in India.

WE referred a short time ago, says the "Pioneer," to the report from the Waziristan border that a band of ten Mahsuds were known to be abroad with the openly avowed intention of murdering British officers. It appears that revenge and not fanaticism was the cause of the assassinations last year, and that a certain section of the tribesmen have sworn a blood-feud against our officers. The execution of the Levy sepoy who killed Colonel Harman was followed by the imprisonment of other men who were privy to the crime. Their relatives took up the quarrel and the result was the shooting of Captain Donaldson at Bannu on the 16th November. The Mullah Powindah is more than suspected of being a consenting party, if not the instigator, of both these crimes, as the murderers belong to his section of the clan. Again, a short time ago, Jambil, who murdered Kelly in the Gumal some years ago, was caught at Sarwekai while attempting to escalade the fort there at night, his object being to kill the naibtahsildar. This was in revenge for the imprisonment of his son for raiding. Jambil was no sooner lodged in jail than the members of his family declared a blood-feud against all British officers. This is the position at the present time, and it is one that calls for the greatest alertness at all our border-posts in the Derajat and also at Sarwekai and Wano on the edge of Mahsud territory. Our officers may be trusted to take care of themselves, for they now know the treacherous ways of the tribesmen and are prepared for dangerous emergencies. There will be no feeling of false confidence inspired by the present quietude that reigns as regards raiding.

BROWN.

I FIRST met Brown in one of the arcades at Cardiff. We had just come from a tea-shop, where we had been eating the reefer's fancy, "stunted hens on devilled sodduk"—poached eggs on toast, in other words,—according to our Sunday custom, while our money lasted. As we came from the tea-shop we saw Brown, a little lower down the arcade, trying to kiss the girl in a tobacco store. She was a Welsh girl, black and beautiful. She knocked him through the door with one hand and snatched his cap with the other. She glanced at the house-flag badge, which was a gay thing in red and blue tinsel, and then flung the trophy after him with a laugh. Brown stood and grinned at her a moment, making personal remarks, and then shambled up to us and joined us. "Hello, reefers," he said, "let's come on into the park."

He was a tall youth, says "J. M." writing in the "Manchester Guardian" loosely put together, but of great strength. He had red hair and a mouth with a perpetual leer upon it, and a sidelong look that was half-cunning, half-comical. He was a West Coast apprentice, in his third voyage. He belonged to the J. T. Green, a pretty little barque, lying in the basin a little ahead of us. She was not a crack ship, nor were her reefers a smart lot. We looked down upon them. We were Cairngorms, belonging to the finest ship in the docks. Besides, they wore brass buttons wherever a brass button could be sewn. One of our half-deck had a go-ashore suit, a pale grey-blue affair with tails to it. The meanest of us looked down on "brass-bounder." When we had been "on the Coast" a little while we learned sense.

We went with Brown to the park, but I cannot remember much of what we did there. Probably we played cricket with a walkingstick until it was time for more poached eggs. I remember Brown jesting, and telling stories, and shouting at the nurses. I rather liked the fellow. He was a fool, and a past-master in various West Coast sins, but for all his vice and folly he was kindly; he had a good heart. For a reefer, he was even pious. He sang us an outrageous song, it is true, leering at us after each stanza with his great slobber mouth. When he had finished he swore at himself for his lewdness. "Amn't I a blackguard to be singing that?" He seemed depressed for a moment, and then, brightening up, he called, "Say, boys, did ye ever hear this one?" and promptly began another.

He came aboard the Cairngorm before we sailed. We were both bound to the same port, so that we felt sure that we should meet again. He was anxious to get to sea as soon as might be, for his money had been spent and he was "outward bound for fair," he said, by reason of "the rum-hots" in Mary-street. He began to tell us of his first voyage to the West. "I was there during the war," he said. "That was Balmaceda, that was." He sighed with pleasure at the memory. "We had all the people in the town aboard us. They were on all the ships. All the whole town. We'd awnings rigged. We used to go in in the boat to fetch them off—all the old women and all. You never saw such a sight. We'd a fellow in the half-deck. Johnny Sargent his name was. He was a hard case. He got one of the Chilenos, a great, ugly devil he was too, to bring off a lot of anisou. Say, boys, did you ever drink anisou? It's a great drink. It's half your life. We used to get blind, speechless, paralytic every night. I seen that fellow Sargent so as he couldn't lie down, not without holding on. And sing! He made such a roaring the old man used to send the steward." I must omit what he did to the steward on these occasions.

"One night we had the boatswain in. We made him gorgeous too. Ah, those were great times! And we used to bath the little Chileno kids. On the hatch we used to bath them. And them fat Chileno women, they used to sit there smoking. It's a caution what some of them half-breeds will take in the way of tobacco. I seen Johnny Sargent bath a dozen little yellow kids in a night, in a wash-deck tub. I've dried 'em myself. We used to teach 'em to say 'caramba'—that's Spanish for damn, caramba is. Oh, and we taught them to say 'You—' to the old man when he come on deck. We'd great times in that little ship."

I saw no more of Brown for some months, but I thought of him, now and again, with pleasure. The next time I saw him we were on the other side of the world, in a lonely nitrate port, where there was a silver mine, and a miraculous railway, and a fir tree in a tub. The tub and the fir tree were the only green things in the district. I was in the boat, with three others, the day I saw Brown. We had just landed the old man at the Mole, and we had orders to lie some distance off, out of the surf, where other boats, from other ships, were lying. The reefers in the boats were singing. Their song was a familiar song set to a hymn tune. I saw Brown standing in the stern-sheets, beating time with a stretcher. This is what he sang:—

Only one more day for Johnny,
One more day,
Oh, rock and roll me over,
Only one more day.

Then, as he caught sight of us, he gave us a howl of welcome. "Cairngorms ahoy! We're having a sing-song. Come and sing, "O Landlord." We sang "O Landlord" and other lyrics, and exchanged news. He had been there a month, although his ship had sailed some weeks after ours. She had passed us off the Horn. "We saw you one day," he said; "we tried to signalise you. But you wouldn't speak. Boys, you must come to Bethel next Sunday. We're the Bethel-ship. You should hear us at the harmonium. And we've got a Davy's own lot of anisou, besides vino." We assured him we would come to Bethel. A Bethel is a sort of a church service held aboard one of the ships in the bay. People come to it from the shore. Nearly all the reefers in port attend it, and a few fo'c'sle hands go from each ship. The service is popular, for there are many hymns, and all sailors delight in singing. After the service (in some ships while it is in progress) the reefers hold (or used to hold) a Dover Court in the half-deck, where they usually have any quantity of drink for their visitors.

When Sunday came we dressed in our best and went aboard the J. T. Green where the Bethel flag was flying above a scrupulously clean poop-awning. A lot of boats were dragging at the gangway; and the deck was crowded with reefers and sailors. There were one or two captains from the ships in port. They were talking about whisky. In the half-deck, which was under the break of the poop, the guests were being welcomed with a song—

Tommy, won't you go,
Tommy, won't you go
Down to the O-hi-o?

I went to the half-deck with my shipmates, in the hope of having a word with Brown. I was not feeling very religious, for the talk of the folk aboard would have made a martyr worldly yet I was hardly ready for the sight I saw.

The half-deck was a large one for so small a ship. It was long and narrow, and certified for 14 seamen. I think it held some seven or eight reefers. When I entered it was filled with reefers, nearly all of whom were smoking. They sat upon chests, or in the bunks, or on the narrow strip of a table, and they plied the tin pannikins and roared their drivel about Tommy. One very merry wag, too drunken to stand, filled and handed us a cup of drink, and told us that such liquor was half one's life, and that a good wash was the other half. "Where is Brown?" I asked. He pointed to a corner of the room where a space had been left clear of chests.

Lying there, in the dimness, there was a heap, half covered with a flag. A reefer sat upon the heap (about the middle of it), and called to it now and again to take a brace and be a man. The heap was my friend Brown. The reefer who sat upon him was pouring raw spirit down his throat or over his face, and Brown was gurgling, par by from suffocation, but partly also, I believe, from pleasure.

I have not seen Brown for many years. I suppose he is the master of a ship by this time, and a deacon in the chapel ashore during his scanty stays at home. I think of him now and again with a certain interest. He was one of the strange folk one meets about the world. I shall never forget him. I remember a song he used to sing—

And Jack is in the main chains heaving of the lead.

Jamboree, O! Jamboree, O!
Tommy's on the topsail yard.
It seems to explain the man.

THE CHINESE OUTLOOK.

"MENACE TO CANADA AND AUSTRALIA."

A CIVIL YELLOW PERIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 6.

Bishop Hoare of Hongkong, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said he did not believe there was much which was warlike in the Yellow Peril, but that there was a serious possibility of the Yellow races swamping Australia and Canada.

He regarded the outlook in China as more threatening than before the Boxer rising.

Yuanshikai has informed the British Consul-General at Tientsin that the policeman who was handed over for punishment from the British settlement only got eighty strokes with the bamboo and six months' hard labour.

THE CONTEST FOR THE CITY.

Mr. Balfour vs. an Independent Liberal.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

There is a certain reaction apparent among the Unionists in favour of Mr. Balfour, now that it is announced no tariff reformer will oppose Mr. Balfour in the City, where an independent Liberal, Mr Mason, has intimated his intention of standing.

LONDON. FEB. 6.

Sir H. Craik, (Unionist), has been elected for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

A Chapter of Family Misfortune.

The departure of Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor-elect of Madras, is not yet definitely fixed, but it will probably be early in March. His departure has been delayed owing to the illness of his two daughters from appendicitis.

SACRILEGE IN FRANCE.

Violent Religious Feeling.

LONDGN, FEB. 7.

Disturbances arising from the inventory-taking of the Churches have taken place at Alencon, Cherburg and St. Claude where the revolutionaries broke into the Cathedral, burned the confessional and threw the statue of the Madonna into the River.

HUNGARIAN MANIFESTO.

A Calmer Position.

LONDNN, FEB. 6.

The Hungarian Coalition has published a Manifesto, enunciating their position towards the Crown, but it has met with a mixed reception. A strong tendency is manifested in favour of pacific action based upon reciprocal concessions.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Fixed for April.

The elections for the State Duma in Russia are fixed for the 7th April, and the opening for the 28th April.

KING CHRISTIAN'S FUNERAL.

King Christian's funeral takes place on the 18th instant.

THE LONDON COUNCILLORS IN PARIS.

The London County Councillors in Paris, continue to be enthusiastically feted and ovated everywhere they go.

The taking of inventories of the Churches has been suspended during their visit to avoid disorders.

THE RISING IN ARABIA.

Two thousand more Turkish redifs and two mountain batteries have sailed for Yemen.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

It is semi-officially announced that Count Rex, the German Minister at Teheran, replaces Baron Mumm at Peking, who replaces Count Arcovalley at Tokio, the latter being transferred to Athens.

RED CROSS FOR A LADY.

Mrs. Hatch has been awarded the Royal Red Cross, for services to the injured in the Dharmsala earthquake.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association held yesterday it was announced that teams from the Malay States and Uganda will compete at Bisley this year.

THE IRISH COERCION ACT.

The Privy Council at Dublin has revoked the Proclamations issued under the Coercion Act.

GOOD NEWS FOR COLOUR SERGEANTS.

An Army Order has been issued increasing the pay of Colour Sergeants sixpence per day.

THE VICEROY IN BEHAR.

REPLY TO THE PLANTERS' ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPUR, FEB. 7.

H. E. the Viceroy made the following reply to the Behar Planters' Association address :—

"Gentlemen. I sincerely appreciate the kind words of your address and the cordiality of the reception you have given me on my first visit to Behar. Perhaps you will allow me to say that I have heard of the Behar Planters before this; I have heard of them as country gentlemen of the right sort and good men of business, and I think they will not object to my saying as hard riders and good sportsmen also. I know, too, that they have experienced hard times, when the cultivating of indigo was not popular amongst the ryots of Behar, whilst in later years they have had to deal with a competition due to the manufacture of an artificial product which did much to cripple that monopoly of indigo they at one time seemed to possess. But I hope that their own good sense and energy has enabled them to overcome the difficulties, which have opposed them, and that they may again look forward to years of increasing the prosperity. I was very glad to have an opportunity of seeing the escort of the Behar Light Horse which met me on my arrival. You may well be proud of the contingent you sent to South Africa and which did so well there. Material such as that of which you are composed, drawn from men accustomed to the every day experiences of an out of door life will, in my opinion, always be invaluable to the leaders of mounted troops. I am very glad, gentlemen, of having this opportunity of meeting you. I hope that it will not be the last, and I thank you sincerely on behalf of Lady Minto and myself for the welcome you have given us."

REPLY TO THE LANDHOLDERS' ADDRESS.

H. E. the Viceroy made the following reply to the Behar Landholders' Association address :—

"Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for the kind welcome you have extended to Lady Minto and myself on this our first visit to Behar, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of receiving an address from the Behar Landholders' Association, representing, as you say, a landed aristocracy possessing a great stake in the country. The hospitality of his Honour the Lieut-Governor has placed a charming Government House at our disposal and has enabled us to see something of your district, so full of the history of the past. I see that in your address you allude to some former words of mine expressing sympathy with your brother landholders of Bengal and I can assure you, gentlemen, it will always be a pleasure to me to meet with the owners of the soil and talk over the many questions which must be common to landed proprietors all the world over. Your Association has now been in existence for a good many years, and I know it aims not only at forwarding the interests of the landholders in Behar, but at developing all measures for the general improvement of the province. The Maharaja of Darbhunga is your President and your Vice-President is the Maharaja of Gidhaur, and under their able guidance and with their great knowledge of local requirements you may feel very sure of success. Your Association has already attained much distinction. It has twice been accorded the privilege of nominating a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and it has encouraged contributions to important public objects such as the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Afghan war during 1878-79, the famine relief fund and the Victoria Memorial But it is your knowledge of the requirements, not only of the owners, but of the tillers of the soil, that we ought, I think, to hope for the greatest results now in Behar have experienced. As to the management of great estates you have before you the position of the ryot and the great zamindar and your Association has it in its power to do much for the happiness and welfare of the former, whilst at the same time studying the interests and responsibilities of the latter. I have always myself believed the interests of landlord and tenant to be identical, the prosperity of one ought to mean the prosperity of the other. The landlord who disregards the rights of his tenants or the zamindar, who ignores the rights of his ryots may possibly prosper for a time, but in doing so he is killing the goose that laid the golden egg, and depriving himself of that solid foundation which has helped so many landlords to weather the bad times which always threaten these deriving a revenue from agriculture. I hope that here in Bengal the cadastral survey and preparation of a record of rights has already done much good. But I believe that the success of agricultural development depends most largely on the maintenance of friendly relations between the tillers and owners of the land and on the end favours of proprietors to benefit from the valuable results which should accrue from such establishments as the Research Institute at Pusa and the knowledge which should, in the future be available from graduates from the Pusa Agricultural College. I do not know that the generous donation towards this object of Mr. Phipps, a public spirited subject of the United States, has ever been sufficiently acknowledged. It was Lord Curzon's foresight which influenced the direction of Mr. Phipps' donation and I venture to say that the benefit of it will be appreciated more and more as years go on. To the best of my belief agriculture is likely always to be the great industry of India, upon the prosperity of which the welfare of its people will so much depend, and who now have it in their power to so largely benefit from the results of agricultural research which associations such as yours are so well able to encourage.

"It is very pleasant to me, gentlemen, to recognise that the administration of my ancestor in India is not forgotten and I thank you, too, for all you have so kindly said of my own services in another hemisphere. I hope we may all look forward to a period of peace and progress in India. I shall, at any rate, always watch with interest the efforts of the landholders of Behar, and I hope that opportunities may be opened to me of becoming more and more acquainted with the landed interests of India. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the kind words of your address."

EXCITED RELIGIOUS FEELING IN CALCUTTA.

A RIOT NIPPED IN THE BUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

Another riot was narrowly avoided to-day, in Chitpore Road, where there was a disturbance yesterday. Large crowds of Hindus and Mahomedans gathered at the rival temple and mosque which are close to each other, and a fight was imminent, when the police with lathies were hurried to the spot and broke up the assembly. The matter is likely to give further trouble owing to the proximity of the two places of worship.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

GREAT EXTENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB 7.

The announcement is made in a letter published to-day, and which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed to the Liners Conference, that the Commissioners of the port of Calcutta are expending no less than one million sterling on improving the Calcutta port and its approaches. The works undertaken include reconstruction of existing jetties, the building of three new jetties, the erection of sheds, warehouses and modern cranes and deepening the river.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce are now pressing for the extension of the jetties further down the river to afford yet further accommodation for the import trade which continues to grow enormously.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, has prepared a note on the subject of the financial arrangements of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, showing that unless taxes be raised the Municipality will have no surplus to contribute for a number of years.

THE MADRAS PEARL FISHERIES.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The "Englishman" publishes a cable from London to the effect that a twenty years' lease is likely to be concluded between the Madras Government and a Syndicate for the scientific development of the pearl banks.

LIMESTONE QUARRY LEASES.

PROPOSED NEW RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The Board of Revenue here have consulted the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the new rules which are to be introduced immediately for granting leases for quarrying limestone on Government lands. It is proposed that such leases should be for periods not exceeding twenty years on an annual rent and royalty.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. There were also present :—Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. J. Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Commissioner, of Police, Mr. W. D. Sheppard Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

ACCEPTED TENDERS.

It was reported by the Commissioner that the tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., amounting to Rs. 3,032-8-0, for the supply of ten tons of pig-lead, had been accepted.

Dr Viegas submitted that under the Municipal Act the Commissioner ought to have advertised for tenders as the amount was over Rs. 3 000

The Commissioner stated that he had invited twenty-four firms to send in tenders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey said that the list of firms invited to tender was fully representative and he proposed that the quotation of Messrs John Fleming and Co., be accepted.

Mr. James Macdonald, in seconding the proposition, said that he thought the question was raised simply because the amount of Rs. 3 000 had been exceeded by only a few rupees.

Dr. Viegas urged that the provisions of the Act should not be evaded and that in all such cases tenders should be invited by advertisement.

After some further discussion the matter was withdrawn in order to enable the Commissioner to further consider the matter.

The following other tenders were accepted.

Messrs. Taju Kaya and Co., for the work of laying mains in the Agripada district—Rs. 12 675

Messrs. John Fleming and Co., for the supply of cast steel naves and axles at rates aggregating Rs. 8,6 1.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee considered a letter to the President by the Rev. Father H. S Nicholson, S.S.J.E., and forty-six other property owners and residents of Mazagaon, calling attention to the urgent need that existed for taking steps to deal with the leakage from the Bhandarwada reservoirs at Mazagon. The applicants stated that the leakage from the Reservoir has rendered the whole of Mazagon unhealthy and has resulted in widespread ill-health and depreciation of property. All the properties near the Hill on which the Reservoir stands have since the erection of the Reservoir been rendered unhealthy. Several of the compounds near the Reservoir are water logged with the leakage from it and are hotbeds of malaria. As those who live in the district and those whose property and health are most detrimentally affected by the leakage, we urge upon the Municipality the duty of dealing with the matter as one of urgency. The Municipality erected the Reservoir which is the source of so much evil, and are we contend, directly responsible for the mischief and we respectfully urge that the responsibility of allowing the evil to continue unchecked rests with them. The difficulty of providing housing accommodation in the Island of Bombay would be appreciably lessened if Mazagon could once more be rendered healthy as there is abundant room in this easily accessible quarter of Bombay for a large increase of population. The remedy to be applied must be determined by the Municipality, but we would remind them that expert Advice advised the removal of the Reservoir from Mazagon and we would again urge that whatever remedy be adopted, cost should not be allowed to determine the question when it is a matter affecting the health of a large area of the City. The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

AN Army Clothing Factory has been established at Fatehgarh in the buildings formerly occupied by the Gun Carriage Factory.

COLONEL MULLALY, Deputy Quartermaster-General, was invested with the insignia of the C. B. by the Viceroy on Monday afternoon.

Mr. W. R. Fink Registrar, Calcutta High Court, who was due to retire, receives two years' extention of his office.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 13,600 for constructing additional bookcases in the Connemara Public Library to accommodate the proposed University Library.

DURING January 2,050 tons of quartz crushed at the Hutti Mine yielded 850 ozs of gold and 2,000 tons of tailings cyanided 280 ozs., making a total of 1,139 ozs., as compared with 1,124 ozs, in December and 1,104 ozs, in November.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association was held, last evening at the Municipal Council Hall, his Excellency the Governor presiding. There was a large attendance and among those present were :—Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W Dunn, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Dr. J. A. Turner, Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Tribhovandas M. Nathoobhoy, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and many others.

THE REPORT.

Dr. Turner, the Honorary Secretary in submitting the annual report said :—Your Excellency, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to submit the annual report of the Bombay Sanitary Association during the year 1905. The managing committee have met on four occasions and carried out the business of the members and two patrons. The services of two paid Health Visitors were maintained during the year, They regularly visited the houses of the poor morning and evening and explained to the people how to improve the condition of their rooms by ventilation, white-washing, disposal of refuse, condition of floor, sanitary conveniences, seeking medical aid in times of sickness, to keep their rooms free from accumulation of dust and refuse and advise them on prevention of diseases —small pox, plague, phthisis, consumption and diseases of infants and the value of vaccination. The Health Visitors submit to me a weekly report of the work done by them and all insanitary houses, etc., reported by them are brought to the notice of the Divisional Health Officers and the Executive Engineer who take the necessary action. They have been found to be very useful and I can only say that when the financial condition of the Association is improved, we might engage a few Lady Visitors for teaching, personal hygiene, &c. among the female population. I append a statement showing the work done by the Health Visitors. It will appear from the statement that the Health Visitors have made in all 4,519 visits to different houses and advised the people in sanitation and hygiene; 1,190 houses have been reported by them to the Health Department for their insanitary condition; 633 houses have been reported for limewashing; 273 gullies for flushing purposes and 499 for overcrowding and insanitary condition. During the year four well-attended lectures in vernaculars and one in English to the occupants of the Health Camps at Marine Lines were organised by this Association. The vernacular lectures were delivered by Dr. Gokhale, Dr. Popat Prabhuram and Dr. Sambare and the subjects selected were vaccination, personal hygiene, treatment of infants, precautionary measures against plague and other infectious diseases. The English lecture was delivered by Dr. Parulkar and the subject was plague and inoculation against plague. Our thanks are due to these gentlemen and to Kumar Shri Vijayasingji of Palitana, Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, Mr. James MacDonald and to Mr. J. J. Mody for presiding at our lectures. Khan Saheb M. Faridduddin of Colaba and Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy also assisted us in organising lectures.

A similar Elementary Sanitary Class like last year was organised during this year also. As the object of the Association was chiefly to infuse knowledge of sanitation amongst as many people as possible, the students were not compelled to pay their fees as the commencement of the class. The fees were only received from amongst those who wanted to appear for the examination and obtained a certificate. Twelve students appeared for the examination and 7 passed. The results are very satisfactory. There is no doubt that many people would take advantage of the class, provided they have chances of getting appointments in the mofussil municipalities. The type of men required for Health Department work in Bombay City are of a higher Standard and for such there is higher sanitary class organised by the Health department as the request of Government. The small municipalities in mofussil can with advantage apply to us for any of our passed candidates. The lead in this direction is taken by the Kurla Municipality by deputing one of their men to learn in our class and he is one of the successful candidates this year. Three of the passed students are employed in the Health Department and two others are working as paid Health Visitors of the Association. Some of the passed students of this year and last year are teachers of schools. I am of opinion that as far as practical, we ought to do all we can to impart elementary knowledge of sanitation and personal hygiene to school going children. This can only be done, provided we have a sufficient number of schoolmasters who have a knowledge of the subjects and the school authorities give preference to men who are trained in these subjects. I may be excused for this digression, but my only reason for saying this is that at this meeting there are many responsible persons who may be persuaded to approach the school authorities to nominate their teachers to undergo a course of training in sanitation and then start in earnest to teach all school children some knowledge of these important subjects. The task is not difficult, but it requires great persuasion and perseverance.

With a view to creating a desire amongst school children to acquire a knowledge of personal hygiene, &c., we purchased during the year 400 books of "Thanukuala" in Gujarati edited by Mr. R. P. Masani and distributed 300 copies of the same amongst the girls in the Gujarati Municipal schools. A quantity of soaps supplied by Messrs. Mac Dougall Brothers was distributed by the District Nurses amongst the poor in the city and our thanks are due to them.

The Health Section organised by this Association last year at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition has been, I believe, the first of its kind in India. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey and Mr. M. C. Murzban deserve our best thanks for the ready assistance rendered by them in organising the health Section. I have had letters this year from the Organisers of the Exhibition at Benares and Hyderabad with a view to starting one on the same lines and every information was supplied to them, and I trust this impetus created by this Association will be carried through year by year by the Organisers of Exhibition which will be the means of reaching sanitation, &c., and its advantages to many thousands of people.

In my last year's report I said that the model and appliances exhibited at the Health Section should be kept by the Association as a nucleous for the formation for a PublicHealth Museum similar to the Parkes Museum of Public Health in London. With this object in view a small collection of models have been made and Messrs. Marsland and Price and some others have offered to assist us with exhibits for a small museum. It was our earnest desire to extend this Association into a sanitary institute with a museum of models and library of its own. To attain this object we must have a place where the collections and library can be located and meetings held for the discussion of sanitary questions and I laid before the Managing Committee a suggestion to this effect. Mr. Damodar Goverdhundas Sukhadwala one of the generous citizen of Bombay, offered to erect a building for us, provided the Bhattia Baug be made available for the purpose and be allowed to use a portion of the same for a public library. There could be no objection for the location of this library, but the difficulty was in the way of getting the BhatiaBaug for the purpose and hence this proposal had to be postponed. It seems to me that this could be realised, provided Government and the Corporation assist us in the matter. The position of the Bhatia Baug is an excellent one, and the whole of it will not be required. Our building could be located in the centre and a garden be laid all round the site would then present a better appearance than it does at present. Mr. Tribhovandas Nathoobhoy also offered to assist us with a temporary room but nothing definite has yet been decided. Until we have a permanent place of our own we might have a hired building for the purpose and enquiries are being made to secure one.

I am extremely glad to announce at this meeting that Mr. Ratanji J. Tata, Member of the Association, has offered to contribute Rs. 500 annually for 5 years certain towards the rent of the premises we require for the sanitary institute. I have every hope that many more will come forward to assist and I hope to bring forward a suggestion to the Managing Committee very shortly. The work during the year has been carried out without much outside help of advertisement and has necessarily not been brought prominently to the notice of the public. We must be content to work silently. Our progress will no doubt be slow but it must be steady. The work of teaching the masses is not very easy and cannot be achieved in a year or two. We have done something and with the assistance of the members who would take an active interest in the work more could be done.

The total amount of income during the year was Rs. 8,031-1-4 including a part of Rs 5,000 granted by the Corporation to the Health Department which contributed greatly to its success. The expenditure was Rs. 7,043-10-4 including the whole expenditure of the Health Section amounted to Rs. 5,513-12 6.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE FIRE AND THE TELEPHONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In its leader your contemporary, to-day, has passed rather severe strictures upon the Telephone Company which have apparently been arrived at somewhat hastily. I may state for the benefit of your readers that the water works at Arthur Road, Baboola Tank and Mazagoan and all Fire Stations concerned were advised immediately the fire broke out. Within a quarter of an hour afterwards the rush of flame from the front of the burning building brought down the whole route of 59 Telephone wires running through the Chuckla Bazaar, thereby severing connection with Babulla Tank & Mazagoan water works and Malabar Hill Fire Station. The line to Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station being on another route remained intact. It will be noticed that in your contemporary's photograph of the scene of the fire new wires are clearly shown and it is only fair to say that the whole system was repaired and in working order again the following day. My principal object in addressing you is to emphasize the fact that the cutting of some of our wires in Mandvie Exchange had nothing whatever to do with the inability of any official to secure connection with the Fire Brigade Stations or the Waterworks. The Telephone Company are fully alive to the dangers and disadvantages of overhead wires and it may interest you to know that arrangements are well advanced for laying underground cables in the congested districts of Fort and City.—Yours &c.

CLEMENT ROBINSON.
Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.

Bombay 7th February 1906.

THE SAVING OF LIFE AT FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent disastrous fire in Chukla bears out once more the bitter experience of improving that feature of our Municipal Fire Brigade which pertains to fire escapes and the best mode of taking these essential adjuncts to the doomed places with the least possible delay. Whether in the recent instance the fire escapes, if brought early, would have been instrumental in saving the lost lives is a doubtful question more or less, but it is almost the talk in the town that these fire escapes were brought to the scene of conflagration in that proverbial slow coach fashion for which they have got a name already. In other words when on the telephonic intimation reaching the various Fire Brigade Stations in the town the steamers go to the required localities with the quickest despatch and most creditable promptitude it is indeed disheartening to see every time the fire escapes follow drawn by hands in a cart in such leisurely way that it almost amounts to a mockery as regards serving the purpose for which they are intended. It is a rueful comment indeed to say that this mode is not yet changed—the mode, I say, of allowing the fire escapes to drag their slow course long after the fire engines have started, when in the fitness of things they should also be drawn away by horses and should reach the destined spots simultaneously with the steamers, so as to be of timely and utmost use in saving lives if needed. And it is more strange when we boast of our city Fire Brigade to have been placed on a model of the London Fire Brigade, this one important thing of the Fire escapes having horse traction always ready for easy conveyance is yet a "desideratum" here, though in London that cannot be even thought of for a single moment. I wish, therefore, that when the question of Monday's fatal fire in Chukla comes up for discussion in the Bombay Corporation, our City Fathers will not allow the opportunity to slip by of seeing to this important matter whole heartedly and deciding once for all to change the present primitive mode of carrying the Fire Escapes, which is nothing short of a scandal about and a slur on the good name of any well organised Fire Brigade, much more the Fire Brigade in Bombay, which should be up to date in all its requirements looking to the fact that big fires are comparatively ordinary occurrences in the city of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

MASTER.

MR. DORASAMI'S CONCERT.

IT is a pleasure to have heard Mr. Dorasami once more before his musical tour in America. With what success he will meet it is hard to say, how much he deserves is a less difficult matter to say. In a long programme last evening at the Town Hall the audience had the opportunity of hearing him both as a pianist and a violinist. As the former he was best in Beethoven, "Moonlights Sonata, and it would be hard to conceive a better rendering than his of the violin concerto by Mendelssohn. Handicapped to some extent one would think by his method of holding his instrument, one can find nothing wanting in his expression or his touch and his third character, that of a composer, was also interesting. Mr. F. Hill and Mr. G. E. Thomas contributed vocal items to the programme, whilst Mr. Seymour Dove ably accompanied There will be many all over India, who will follow Mr. Dorasami's programme in the West with the keenest interest.

DEATH OF MR. C. B. LYNCH.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Bombay of the death in London, on Friday the 2nd instant, of Mr. C. B. Lynch, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors. Mr. Lynch joined the firm on the 16th October 1871, when the other partners were Mr. A. Craigie and Mr. F. A Owen. Owing to ill health, Mr. Lynch left Bombay for England on the 30th September, 1905. A month later Mr Owen retired from the firm, and Mr. Lynch's death leaves Mr. Craigie the sole partner thereof. The deceased gentleman, who had been connected with the firm for thirty-four years, was universally respected both by Europeans and natives not only as an able and conscientious lawyer, but also for his kind, generous and charitable disposition. He was kind-hearted and considerate to all who came in contact with him. His elder brother was some years ago the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Robin, solicitors in Bombay. The offices of Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen were closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the death of the deceased gentleman.

DEATH OF MR. B. HOLYOAK.

We regret to record the death of Mr. B. Holyoak, which took place yesterday, at St. George's Hospital from enteric fever. Mr. Holyoak was admitted into hospital a week ago when he had been ill for some days. He was well-known publicly as an entertaining lecturer on music and musical composers. Mr. Holyoak had been for many years in India and was manager of the firm of Masan and Scheidler, Hummum Street.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.S. RENOWN.

H. M. S. Renown under the Command of Commodore Hon. H Tyrwhitt, arrived in harbour yesterdey from Colombo, which port she left on the 3rd inst. She is on her way to Karachi and will leave this port on the 10th instant.

THE Graphic of January 20th has several pictures commemorating the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Gwalior, Lucknow, Jaipur and Agra. One shows the Princess pulling crackers with a young Maharajah at the Christmas Tree party, Her Royal Highness gave in the Great Durbar Hall at Gwalior. Another represents a group round the tiger shot by the Prince, while the Princess photographs the dead trophy. There are several other sketches taken on the Royal way by the Graphic special artist, Mr. Jacomb-Hood, such as a hyena hunt; that animal affording almost as good a race as "pig" does, an elephant battery saluting, different views of the Taj, and the Prince of Wales interviewing the Mutiny veterans at Lucknow. There are election pictures, too, but the Battle at the Polls has not taken full possession of the paper, Morocco, Beyrout and Hyderabad contributing interesting subjects for excellent illustrations.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Sunday Reflections in Paris.

THE CAFE IN THE PALAIS ROYAL.

PARIS, JAN 13.

It might be a summer's afternoon on the Riviera, so kindly are the conditions: a blue sky and hot sun, and a gentle breeze that has no power in it to stir the slightest twig on the Boulevard trees. All the world promenades. The Champs Elysees is a mass of vehicles: carriages, motor-cars, and the democratic taximeter, carrying the Parisian to the pleasant alleys of the Bois. You would suppose there was no particular thought for the morrow, no care behind the horseman. Nevertheless, France has sufficient "sarless bras" for a single week. Algeciras, the election of the President, complications with Venezuela. Probably, as I write, the squadron off La Martinique is getting up steam and pointing its bows towards Southern America. The recall of M. Taegny, the French Charge d'Affaires is momentarily expected. As to that nearer matter, the Presidential election, the Delegation des Gauches has constituted itself into a vigilance committee sitting permanently, so as to watch the knavish tricks of the other side. Need one recount all the "potins" of the hour? How that the handsome and eloquent Paul Deschanel will certainly come in at the last moment with a tremendous "coup," and that other Paul—Paul Doumer—will have prodigious sums at his disposal to buy the support of the Senate and Chamber! Meanwhile, M. Loubet is still considered a possible candidate by some, even though the hoarse throated "camelot" shouts: Dernier testament de M'sieu Loubet: dix centimes?

Algeciras still gives pause and exhausts printers ink in the front columns of the journals. The interview rages like the pestilence. No one escapes. Count Tattenbach caught on the wing towards Algeciras—the perch of all good diplomatists at this hour—could not conceal his good humour and amiability. "Fears of complications? All nonsense. If only France behaves nicely, then everything will be well." Other journalistic investigations have been tapping the ground at Madrid, where it was feared that subterranean currents had been working mischief. But here, again, the answer is comforting and disarming. Spain and Spanish policy stand where they did as regards France. There remains the journey of Prince Bulow to Rome—for reasons of health. Some unbelieving people will read political considerations into it, but the great standby of France is the Marquis Viscount Venosta.

English unity of policy with France cannot be too much insisted upon. Every despatch from the correspondents at Madrid refers, with gratitude, to the support given to M. Revoil by Sir Arthur Nicholson. A fortunate fate, in the shape of an alphabetical order, places them side by side at the board of conference. It is a happy augury. The English elections are watched here, perhaps wrongly, but, at any rate, naturally, for some sign of the international temper of the British people. Even the intelligent Frenchman is hardly conspicuous for any great perception of English politics, but he believes he sees, in this startling defeat of Mr Balfour something like a new triumph for the "Napoleon sans victoires" as the dominant figure in Europe has been happily named. The interpretation may be quite mistaken, but it is understandable.

A few years ago but dim and hazy descriptions of the great electoral fights in England would have reached this side of the Channel. It is otherwise now. Long, descriptive accounts of the behaviour of the election crowds in Fleet-street and the Strand garnish the Paris press to-day. The foreign observer sees in it some likeness to the excitability of the French in similar circumstances. People to whom I have spoken this afternoon inquire what are the chances of Mr. Chamberlain. Will this great land-mark of Protection be temporarily obliterated by the rising tide of Liberalism? Naturally, the critics who exalt at John Bull's new phase are the advanced party in the State; but their counsels are apt to be dangerous, as we know by sad experience. Beware, therefore, of such congratulations O British people, and hasten to adjust the balance.

The lighter side of life is represented by talk of a decoration for Sarah Bernhardt. There is a doubt whether she will have the red ribbon, after all. The last recipient—Mlle. Bartet, of the Comedie Francaise—has created a precedent from which it would appear to be difficult to escape, seeing the artistic eminence of La Divine. But every societaire of the House of Moliere is, in a manner of speaking, a functionary of the State; therefore, upon that footing, Sarah's chances are but slender. Mais nous verrons: the last word is always with the Government and not with the Council of the Order, rather hostile, than otherwise, to the proposition. Another item of interest is the proposal to invite a representative young woman of London to take part in the procession of Mi-Careme. Who will be the London "Queen"? A singular honour, surely, to represent the "Entente." For the first time in history, the Queen of the Halles will be neighboured by the Queen of Covent Garden.

In the Paris of our grandfathers there was a cafe that was the resort of the beaux and gallants of the day: it was the "Grand Vefour." Its situation was the Palais Royal, that moribund region in the heart of Paris so instinct with the life of the past. Now they are going to open the doors of the Grand Vefour; but, alas! with the most banal object. The rich and the "chic" of the world will not feast there, neither will it be the resort of the gay and the witty: it is simply the headquarters of the Corporation of Huissiers. The huissiers are those dreadful persons that embody the terrors of the law. They carry out the orderings of the court; hence they are not overwhelmingly popular with that class of citizens that shortness of means and length of expenditure brings face to face with his creditors before a presiding judge. The bailiffs, then, will people in permanence this old restaurant. Is it not significant of the changing spirit of the time, of the utter descent of this Palace of the Cardinal into the abyss of things forgotten.

Far away, indeed, are the days, when its shady court rang with the noise and gossip of a king's entourage. Even a half-century ago, the Parisian found the Palais Royal an excellent spot in which to disport himself and to lose a great quantity of cash, as the gambling den abounded. Since then various have been the projects to resuscitate the Palace, to bring back the life and laughter of other days to its now silent colonnades. The most attractive of the schemes was to turn the great building into an encampment of sport—a headquarters for all the athletic societies of France. Apparently the idea has not borne fruit any more than the suggestion to establish an American exhibition, where all that pertained to the products of the New World would be on show to the Parisian. There was something a little shocking in turning a public monument to pure commercial uses, even though we were promised an American hotel run on strictest American principles—a living example of how it should be done in public catering. Perhaps this is why this attempt at regeneration appears to have had no more success than the other. No; the Palais Royal is left alone in its glory, to its memories, to its huissiers. The footfall of the rare tourist or of the Parisian making a short cut, is the only music of the outer world that reverberates through its historic galleries. True, there are the shops, whose merchandise has sometimes signs of degeneration in it, too; true, there is the Colonial Office, that has something very hopeful in it, as the symbol of an advancing Empire; but these are the solitary swallows that do not make a summer of prosperity.

The fate of Vefour, which, as the Cafe de Chartres, gave rest and refreshment to the great of the earth, is not only symbolical of the ruin of the Palace, but of the great restaurant. People are less gastronomical than of yore, or they dine in clubs

rather than the restaurant. The history of the great eating-houses of Paris is a history of change and decay. Regard Tortoni's: completely gone; the Maison d'Or converted into a brasserie, flaunting its striped awning in the face of its aristocratic vis-a-vis, the Cafe Anglais, one of the few survivals of the brave old times. Again, the Cafe d'Orsay is a changed creature inside and out. Nor does the spirit of demolition or innovation stay here. Take the cabarets—the queer scandulous cabarets where they sang and danced and amused the Grand Dukes and their bourgeois imitators by all manner of eccentricities. They are doomed and are disappearing one by one. To-day it is the old Pere Lunette, the resort of stage brigands and artist Apaches which is under sentence of death; to-morrow they whisper that the list for the tumbrils will include the Ange Gabriel, a very unlonely and unangelic angel, but a picturesque personality whose acquaintance is not without peril for the unguided visitors. The truth is—high dining and high rioting march together. When one goes the other receives notice to quit. Public morality is the better, no doubt, still—

Though only the star of a seventeenth-rate music-hall in low neighbourhood of Grenelle, a Madame B. has been lucky enough to be abducted in a motor-car by a daring suitor. He only took to her to supper, then restored her at two in the morning to the bosom of her family, for the lady is a faithful wife and devoted mother. Thus cheaply has she secured an invaluable advertisement. A motor-car abduction will make a music-hall singer's fortune, and her salary has already been raised from 30s to £20 a week. The bold lover had been playing the lady with flowers and billets-doux for some time. He is twenty-two, well off, and drives a 60 h. p. car. On leaving the music-hall last night, the lady relates, she was seized by two stalwart masked men in fur coats—with the fur outside—gagged with a handkerchief, and thrust into the car, which made straight at the fourth speed for a Montmartre night restaurant. The lady gave a few screams, as in duty bound, then, having recognised her adorer, said: "Unhand me! I am an honest woman and the baby is waiting for me at home, as well as my husband. The adorer besought her forgiveness on the score of his mad and hopeless passion, and urged her, anyhow, to have a little supper at the Place Pigalle. She would consent only to just one sip of champagne, and a bite of foi gras sandwich, and then insisted on being driven back in the 60 h. p. car to her own home, where the husband and the baby were waiting.

Madame Jeanroy, an old widowed peasant woman living near Belfort mourned her son, who died in military service in Africa. One day a telegram came from her daughter, settled in another town, Brother turned up alive and well and sure enough the old mother welcomed her long-lost boy that day. She thought he had changed a good deal. How you have grown she said, and how much darker you have become! Your eyes and hair were quite light coloured. Now you look like a Southerner. "That is the African sun, mother," said the long-lost boy, and she took him to her arms. He lived with her several months as the head of the house, and looked after the farm. One day he went to the military authorities, explaining that, although the name on his army certificate was Moutotte, he really was S. Jeanroy the son of old Mother Jeanroy, and asked for the mistake to be corrected.

The authorities thought that the mistake was the other way on, and found that Moutotte was a former messmate of the deceased Jeanroy out in Africa, who had learnt of his dead comrade's family circumstances and turned the knowledge to his own advantage. He was arrested and put on trial. The old peasant woman wrote piteous letters to the judge, appealing for mercy for her boy. Though now aware of the fraud, she prefers a supposed son to no son at all. Her daughter, who was equally taken in, bears her sham bro her no ill-will at all. In fact, having discovered that she is not his sister, she has just consented to become his wife. He will thus continue to be one of the family, and the motherly old woman will still call him her son. Under the circumstances, counsel pleaded that the young trooper had done no injury, brought happiness to the home which he had entered on false pretences, and the Court indulgently ignored the charge of fraud, convicting him merely for having illegally worn a military order bestowed on the late Jeanroy, and passing a lenient sentence of two months' imprisonment with the benefit of the First Offenders Act.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

BIENNIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A BIENNIAL General Meeting of the donors and the subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary including the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Charitable Dispensary was held yesterday at 6 p.m. in Sir D. M. Petit's Fort Office, to receive and adopt the audited balance sheets and reports of the Managing Committee for the years 1901-2 and 1903-4.

On the motion of Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, seconded by Khan Bahadur Bamanji Byramjee Patel, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., was voted to the chair.

Mr. Jehangir R M. Master, the Secretary of the institutions read the biennial report which showed that the dispensary was founded about seventy years ago. The Managing Committee recorded with great regret the sad death of Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Master on the 1st March of 1901, who was a Secretary of the institutions for over twenty-two years, and who superintended the erection of the Nusserwanji M. Petit Charitable Dispensary at Khajwadi. The funds of the institution which stood at a lakh and a quarter rupees were augmented mainly through his efforts to two and a half lakh of rupees. At the end of the period under report the funds stood at Rs. 2,85,412. The income was somewhere between eighteen and twenty thousand rupees, while the expenditure was between Rs. 18,500 to Rs 19,000 The accounts were audited by Mr. Nadirshaw Darashah Patel and Mr Ardeshir Hormasji Sethna as Honorary Auditors. The bulk of the funds had been invested in substantial securities. About 2,07,735 patients of all castes and creeds had been treated during the period under report. Of these 50,865 were Parsees, 77,921 were Hindus, 62,318 Mahomedans, 6,331 Christians and 10,300 of different castes. Of these 1,13,336 were males, 69,763 females and 24,581 were children. They attended the dispensaries collectively at 6,23,147 times giving an average per day of 415.

The reports and balance sheets were adopted The appointments of Honorary Auditors were confirmed. Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanji Wadia, the retiring members of the Managing Committee, were re-elected.

On the motion of the Khan Bahadur B. B. Patel, seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer, Peninsular which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Curling Mr E H	Penny Mr R E
Ainie Mr J	Smith Mr M K
Goodrich Miss	Whitby Mr and Mrs
Ker Mr W H	

FOR MARSEILLES

Bowen Lieut H R	Nicholls Mr M G
Cox Mr A R	Prier de Sarne Mr
Conner Mr W G	Sundbach Hon Mrs A
Homan Mr K	Smiter Mr H F
Harrison Major T A	Shaw Mr and Mrs C
Macleraith Mr and Mrs A	

FOR BRINDISE.—Murray Lt Hon A C

FROM PORTSAID.—Hill Capt

FOR KARACHI.

James Mr H	Hare Lieut W
Hill Mr J	

THE Admiralty have given orders for wireless telegraphy to be installed in the cruisers attached to the gunnery school ships and in the vessels forming the Particular Service Squadron.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

(Concluded from page 5)

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, addressing the members of the Association said:—I first of all congratulate the very praiseworthy Honorary Secretary, Dr. Turner (applause), upon what he has been enabled to do. I think there can be no action more deserving of credit than that a gentleman in a very hard worked position should take up honorary work of this description. His energy is untold, and as far as I can gather what he has been able to achieve is very laudable indeed. I regret to see a considerable diminution in the number of the honorary members and also of one in the number of life members. I should like to bring up the number of life members from what it was last year by becoming one myself (applause), but I hold there will be many both here and outside this Hall, who will take increased interest in the work of this Association. I see some ladies, whose presence I hail with delight, but I do not think that their attendance is by any means so large as on previous occasions. I cannot imagine any persons better qualified to take up this work of impressing the needs of sanitation upon the minds of those around them. I think about two years ago when this Association was first started we looked mainly to the help of volunteers. We hoped that it would be ladies who would volunteer for the work. I am afraid that what was hailed as a very favourable prospect at that time has not borne that fruit on which I should like to have been able to congratulate the ladies on the Association in Bombay. At the same time we have had to fall back upon paid Health Officers, and no doubt they are able to do more efficient work than perhaps volunteers would do. Dr. Turner, however, will agree with me, when I say, that if there are any ladies of experience who are desirous of co-operating heartily in this work he would only be too glad to have their services (Applause). I hope therefore it will be brought to the minds of that class in Bombay who have leisure, the great need of supporting this Association. On Monday I had to congratulate the members of the St. John Ambulance Association on their work in Bombay. The work of this Association is somewhat of a similar character. The two associations proceed on nearly the same lines. One is to meet a sudden emergency, and the other is to inculcate those principles of proper sanitation so that the lives of people in a great city like Bombay may be better preserved. If I remember rightly it was at the meeting two years ago that a speaker declared that we had awakened the "hygienic conscience" of the people and from what I have been able to see for myself since my advent in your midst this has been strictly borne out by observation. I cannot see myself that the people themselves lack in cleanliness either in their own persons—I am talking generally—or in their houses, but everyone ought to extend their horizon and recognise their obligations, not only to themselves but also to their neighbours. And by practising the virtue of cleanliness they not only benefit themselves but their neighbours, and help to preserve the public safety. Man does not live alone. He has to work in co-operation with his neighbours. Our duty is to persuade them to keep the outside of their houses as clean as they keep their own particular room. There is another matter that of better ventilation. To my mind, it is brought home to us day by day, by the medical authorities in every country, in every part of the world that you cannot have too much fresh air. It is most deplorable even when I go around my own lines in Government House to see how after a certain hour every little window is barred and barricaded as though they expect an attack from a foreign enemy. (Laughter.) There is no possibility of fresh air, and whatever germs there are in this vitiated room go on multiplying. There are two great principles in which the majority of people want educating, one is to keep the outside of the houses or chawls clean and the second is not to be afraid of fresh air. Reference is made in the report to the importance of educating teachers in regard to the importance of improved sanitation, and without doubt this is a very essential matter. I do think a great deal may be done by telling teachers these two very simple propositions, and I think you will bear me out that they are two most important matters. They are that you should have cleanly surroundings and a proper influx of fresh air to the dwellings. (Applause.) These are two essentials, although there may be other points to remember. It would not be difficult to impress them upon teachers so that they in turn should impress on youthful minds around them that these are two very essential and important conditions for good health. (Applause.) You cannot expect in a year or two to eradicate the tendency which has ruled for centuries, but if you do wish to hasten education in these principles it consists in teaching young boys and girls what important factors these conditions play in their existence. It is very satisfactory to know of the number of visitations, which have been undertaken by the Health Visitors during the course of the year. But what will be still more interesting will be to know the result of those visitations when they impart their information to Dr Turner and what he has been able to do in the way of getting rid of the nuisances that he indicates in that particular paragraph. I do not know what action is possible, or what powers lay within the Health Officer's jurisdiction by which he can either insist upon putting houses in proper sanitary conditions, such as flushing the gullies and so on. But I think it is very interesting to see from the report what he has been able to do. It is very satisfactory to note that a number of lectures have been given and that also a considerable number of gentlemen have given time and trouble on those occasions and have encouraged those who are heart and soul in this very noble purpose. It is also satisfactory to note that out of twelve students who went up to obtain certificates for an examination in sanitation, seven passed. It would be very gratifying indeed if Municipalities would follow the example set by Dr. Turner, and secure some of these certificated teachers for their own requirements. As to the desirability of having a permanent sanitary institute I cannot say anything further on what Dr. Turner has elaborated in his report, but I think we ought to be very grateful, one and all, to Dr. Turner and to the other gentlemen, who have lectured and given their services as presidents and honorary auditors, as well as to Mr. Gordon for the assistance he has given in his paper for the objects of the Association. I trust that the members of this Society will remain good in the coming year, and that there will be an increased vitality and determination on the part of the general public in Bombay to support this very important Sanitary Association. (Loud applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in moving a vote of thanks to his Excellency for presiding on the occasion said the Association should congratulate itself upon having on their list of patrons his Excellency the Governor, not only because he held the premier position in the Presidency, but because despite numerous and important engagements he took the trouble of studying the questions relating to the sanitation of the city. They were all thankful to him for the words of sympathy that had fallen from him that evening, and also for the keen interest he evinced in the working of the Association. He thought his Excellency's words of encouragement would move the Association to greater exertion in trying to carry out the aims and objects of the Association.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE SHOOTING.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF A SHARP SHOOTER.

WINNERS OF CHAMPIONSHIP MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 6.

Two interesting matches were shot off to-day. The Gillespie Memorial Cup was won by the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers and by the natives of the 138th Infantry. The following are the results of to-day's shooting:—

Match 23, Championship 900 yards:—Color-Sergeant Haslum, East Lancs, 34 pts. Rs. 50. Lieutenant Logan-Holme, 108th Infantry, 33 pts. Rs. 30. Sergeant Small, Leicesters, 33 pts. Rs. 26. Lance-Corporal McCready, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Vols. 33 pts. Rs. 10. Lance-Sergeant Oatley, 2nd G. I. P. Vols. 33 pts. Rs. 10. Bombardier May, B. V. O. 32 pts. Rs. 10. Captain Hare, Leicesters, 32 pts. Rs. 5. Corporal Wright, 1st B. B. and C. I. Vols. 32 pts. Rs. 5, Sergeant Ramsay, B. B. and C. I. Vols. 32 pts. Rs. 5, Private. Macdonald, B. B. and C. I. Vols. 32 pts. Rs. 5. Lieut. Price, 125th Rifles, 32 pts. Rs. 5.

Match 58, Native Championship 900 yards:—Naik Ramchandra Bhosle, 114th Infantry, 35 pts. Rs. 30. Naik Jairam Zaripin, 114th Infantry, 35 pts. Rs. 25. Sepoy Suprao Ghadji, 108th Infantry, 34 pts. Rs. 20. Havildar Sukhe, 44th Infantry, 34 pts, Rs. 10. Sepoy Sherkhan, 112th Infantry, 34 pts Rs. 10, Jamadar Shaik Kalander, 94th Russell's, 34 pts. Rs. 5. Naik Mahomed Hussein, 94th Russell's, 34 pts., Rs. 5.

Match 2, Gillespie Memorial Cup, 300, 400 and 700 yards won by 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Vols., 716 pts. The others who competed were the Leicesters 658 pts., Rs. 50.

Match 41, Gillespie Memorial Cup for natives won by the 108th Infantry 701 pts., Cup and Rs. 80; 94th Russell's 685 pts., Rs. 50; and 98th Infantry, 673 pts., Rs. 30.

POONA, FEB. 7.

Shooting this morning was again confined to championship. Sergeant Porter B. B. and C. I. Vols. made a possible in 1,000 yards. Next to him was Corporal Meany of the same Corps. The officers' cup was won by Captain Harboard, 29th Lancers, with a total of points 94. Pistol deliberate was won by Lieutenant Henderson, 125th Rifles. The following are the results of the shooting this morning:—

March 28, Officers Cup:—Winner, Captain Harboard, 29th Lancers. Prize Cup value Rs. 150. Score, 200 yards 33 points, 600 yards 29 points, 900 yards 32 points, total 94 points.

Match 24, British Championship 1000 yards:—Sergt. Porter, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Vols., points 35 Rs. 50. Corpl. Meany, 2nd B. B. and C. I. points 32, Vol. Anderson, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Vols. 31 points Rs. 36. Rs. 20, Lce Corpl. Westropp, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Vols. 31 points, Rs. 10, Vol. Harwood 2nd B. B. and C.I. Vols. 30 points, Rs. 10, Sergt. Major Kenny, Musketry Staff, 30 points, Rs. 10, Lance Corpl. Jones, Royal Scots, 30 points, Rs. 5, Captain Harboard, 23rd Lancers, 29 points, Rs. 5, Pte Underdown, Royal Scots, 29 points, Rs. 5, Lieut. Webb, York and Lancaster 29 points, Rs. 5, Sergt. Cavell 1st B. B. and C. I. Vols. 28 points Rs. 5, Lance-Corpl. Dolan, Con. Rangers, 28 points Rs. 5, Sergt Taylor, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Vols. 28 points Rs. 5, Lieut. Heath, East Lancs, 28 points Rs. 5.

March 31—Pistol deliberate:—Lieut. J. Henderson, 125th Rifles, total 64 points Rs. 25, Major Abercrombie, Con. Rangers, 57 points Rs. 10, Lieut. Chitterbuck, 125th Rifles, 56 points Rs. 5.

There was a most agreeable diversion at the Rifle range this evening when Professor Shel, the renowned sharp shooter, entertained a large number of officers and ladies, including General and Mrs. Richardson to a series of extraordinary feats. He shot a cocoanut which was held by another man. There were besides several other wonderful tricks.

The Native Championship concluded to-day. Lance-Naik Sheevram Luximon, 108th infantry, is the champion of the meeting and won the gold medal. The British Championship will be completed to-morrow. Up to the present the following are the leading scores:—

Color Sergt. Haslam, East Lancs., 185 points; Sergt. Westropp B. B. and C. I. Vols. 185 points. Sergeant Major Kenny, Musketry Staff, 184 points. Lance-Corporal Mccready, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Vols. 183 points. Sergt. Finnigan, B. B. and C. I. Vols., 183 points and Lance-Corporal Burrows, Leicesters, 182 points.

The following are the results of British Championship series:—

Winner of long range aggregate, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.—Sergt Porter, 2nd B. B. and C. I. Vols, won the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association medal.

Native Championship at 200, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards:—

Lance-Naik Shewran Luximon, 108th Infantry wins the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association gold medal and Rs. 50, with a total of 187 points.

Lance-Naik Karmudin, 108th Infantry is the winner of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 25 with 184 points.

Jamadar Bhima Saradar, 108th Infantry is the winner of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Bronze Medal and Rs. 25 with 183 points.

Havildar Major Gowrishankar Tewari, 108th Infantry, is the winner of tha Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Bronze Medal with 80 points.

Lance Naik Mahomed Khan, 88th Infantry, is the winner of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Bronze Medal with 178 points.

Lance-Naik Fakir Bax, 108th Infantry, is the winner of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Bronze Medal with 177 points.

Subedar, Gunga Singh, 84th Russell's Infantry, is the winner of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Bronze Medal with 176 points.

MR. GEORGE PATON, professor of Engineering and Land Surveying at the Royal Agricultural College Cirencester, died recently at St. Buryan, Cornwall at the age of 48. Son of Mr. Robert Paton, of Cloverhill, Dumbartonshire, he studied at Maryhill, Free Church School and Glasgow University, and was placed with a firm of Glasgow civil engineers, with whom he served his apprenticeship. He practised in Japan for a few years, and was at the same time private assistant to Professor Alexander, who occupied the chair of civil Engineering in Japan. Returning to Scotland, Mr. Paton was appointed one of the resident engineers on the Clyde Trust Dock and Harbour Works, and afterwards professor of Civil Engineering, &c., at the Cirencester Royal Agricultural College.

THE terms on which railway communication with Kashmir is to be brought about are briefly given in the official Histories of Railway Projects published last year. The line will start from Sarai Kala station on the North-Western system, beyond Rawalpindi, and will be on the broad gauge as far as Abbottabad. Thence it will be on the metre-gauge to Srinagar, this section being worked by electricity provided by installations on the Jhelum River. The total distance is 200 miles, and the estimated cost is nearly 300 lakhs or two millions sterling. The portions within British and Kashmir territory are to be constructed and owned by the Government of India and the Durbar respectively. The Jhelum can provide a practically unlimited supply of electric power and this will be made available in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province for purposes other than those connected with railway traction. It is a big scheme, and all its possibilities cannot yet be estimated.

POSITION OF WOMEN IN ISLAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of a contemporary there appears an article headed "some remarkable women of India," wherein the writer makes certain allegations against Islam, which may be roughly stated as follows:—Firstly that the Moslem faith inculcates the treatment of woman as man's inferior, secondly that she is not allowed to read the holy books, and thirdly that seclusion is her lot. As regards the first allegation it may be observed that no civilised nation has treated women with greater fairness and consideration than the ancient Arabs. Muhammad preached "respect for women" as an essential article of his faith and enforced its observance from his followers. Prior to the introduction of Islam into Arabia, women occupied a very low position in the social scale. The Arabs following the manners and customs of their Jewish neighbours looked upon women as mere chattel who formed an integral part of the household property and on the death of the father his widow descended to his son as a part of his patrimony to be dealt with by him according to his own sweet will. But Muhammad secured to them rights which they had never enjoyed before. They were placed on the same level with members of the opposite sex and were granted privileges the value and importance of which will be recognised only with the advance of time. Even as recently as the tenth century when Cardova had attained the zenith of her glory under the Ommeyade potentates, women occupied a prominent position in society. The ideas of chivalry first took root in the Arab mind in that magnificent city and in course of time attained their full development. Like the Englanders in the middle ages, the Saracens held jousts and tournaments which were invariably presided over by some lady celebrated for her charms and under her eye the Arab cavaliers vied with each other in the skill of arms. After the fall of Cardova the chivalrous spirit found a congenial home in Granada and women received even greater care and attention at the hands of men than their sisters of Cardova. It will thus be seen that women in Islam have enjoyed higher position and honour than the enemies of that faith would admit. They were never kept down with a high hand or regarded as objects useful only in ministering to the carnal passions of men. Both in council and in war women took a conspicuous part. "In Rashid's time women went to fight on horse-back and commanded troops. The mother of Muktadir (one of the Abbaside Caliphs) herself presided at the High Court of Appeal, listened to applications and gave audience to dignitaries and foreign potentates."

As regards the second allegation, namely that Moslem faith does not allow women to read the holy books. This is a bare assertion not substantiated by any historical facts. Islam which is noted for its spirit of tolerance and liberality and has always recognised the mighty influence exercised by women in the formation of character, cannot be said to have tolerated even for a moment the tyranny of keeping women in utter ignorance. On the contrary it lays great stress on the desirability of giving them not only religious instruction, but liberalising their minds by higher education. Even in the present degenerate state of Moslem society, we find Mahammadans sending their girls to school to receive instruction in religious scriptures. If Islam had forbidden female education we would never have heard the historians mention with pardonable pride the names of such literary celebrities as the Empress Zubaida, the famous wife of Haroun Al Rashid who was gifted with poetical faculty in an eminent degree; of Faz, another poetess, who flourished under Mutwakkil, one of the Caliphs, and whose poetical compositions were considered equal in merit to those of any other poet of her time. One of the famous lady-jurists was Zainab Ummul Muyyid, who lived in the tenth century. Many other names of equal renown may be mentioned in this connection.

Now as regards the third allegation, namely that seclusion is the portion of women in Islam. Purdah which has come so much into vogue in India at the present day was not known to Islam in its infancy. This custom was borrowed from the Persians and the Athenians by whom it was observed with ludicrous strictness. Students of history may be familiar with Gynaikonomoi, a Greek term for a warder, whose duty was to watch the privacy of women. Muhammad never allowed or enjoined the seclusion of women. In the Koran itself it is said "O prophet! speak to thy wives and to thy daughters and to the wives of the faithful that they let their wrappers fall low. Thus will they be more easily known and they will not be affronted." (Sura XXXIII. 59). It was in the reign of Walid II that recourse to Purdah was deemed expedient in view of that monarch's utter disregard for social convivalities and the boldness with which he broke in upon the privacy of families. But even down to the tenth century, Arab ladies continued to enjoy extraordinary freedom. Arab hospitality is proverbial. If a guest arrived in the absence of the master of the house he was not refused admission on that score, but was entertained by the ladies of the family who appeared before him and did their level best to render his brief stay as happy and comfortable as they could. Aysha, the daughter of Abu Bakr, who conceived a deadly animus against Ali, headed a body of troops against him in the battle of the Camel. Fatima, the daughter of the prophet, often took part in discussions about succession to the Caliphate. If the observance of Purdah had been enjoined upon by Islam, the above-mentioned ladies who, as its chief representatives, were in duty bound to encourage its practice by the followers of that faith, would have hardly exposed themselves to the public gaze.

Such misleading statements about Islam as those made by the aforesaid writer are apt to create misconception in the minds of the members of other communities as regards that faith and cause it to be looked upon with an eye of contempt. It should be the aim of every individual, whatever his creed, to be speak of other religions in a spirit of liberality and in a manner calculated to engender respect for them. The spirit of mutual exclusiveness which is so pronounced at the present day may be accounted for by the fact of the followers of one religion being ignorant of the histories of other creeds. In fact, the main underlying principles of all the great religions of the world are the same. What if they differ from one another in minor and unessential points, what peace and harmony there would be in the world if all the jarring creeds were unified into one religion and a universal brotherhood established.—Yours, etc.,

B.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a wide spread cry that Europeans and Eurasians are at the mercy of the native landlords as they can increase their rents at will. The landlord of flats on Apollo Bunder where we are living has given notice dated 30th December that we must pay increased rent from 1st January 1906, or else vacate the place. Will any of your kind readers inform me whether the above notice of increased rent in January is legal. To claim the increase in January, ought not the landlord to have given notice on the 1st of December?—Yours, &c.,

TENANT.

THE total value of this year's Australian wool clip is estimated at £18,500,000—an increase of £3,000,000 as compared with that of the previous year.

"Our posters have been found lying on the ground," said a candidate in complaining of the tactics of the other party, "That, retorted his opponent, is what they were doing on the hoardings."

THE CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From to-morrow the Hindu-Presidency Match will commence. On the eve of it a few words will not be out of place. Almost all of your contemporaries have noticed it with interest and enthusiasm, except a daily Vernacular which and why need not be told, for that is transparent enough. I only hope that your silent contemporary which generally is the loudest at the time of Parsi Presidency fixtures, but the most reticent to-day, may not get an opportunity to make use of its conserved energies. When I heard of the Hindu-Presidency Match being arranged for the 8th, 9th, and 10th of February, I was tempted to imagine that they must be the dates of either 1978 or if not, at least of 1878 A.D. But I was disillusioned when my friend told me that it was coming off to-morrow, the day after, and the next day of the current year, 1906. However that may be, that is wide of the mark which I have set for me for to-day, which is to examine the Hindu Team as fully constituted. I do not quite agree with your contemporary in that what it says about the fielding of both the elevens that there is not much to choose between the fielding of both, for I really think that the superiority in that department lies with the Europeans. I do not agree with the rest of your contemporaries when they say that the batting strength of the Hindus is superior to that of the Europeans. Here I am one with the writers who say that "It is generally admitted that the batting superiority lies with the English, though not in a marked degree," and that "in bowling they are decidedly superior to Englishmen." Mr. Baloo is both a batsman and a bowler. I have observed him for the last four seasons and have always found that whenever he is successful with the bat, he is not so with the bowling and vice versa, for this once I wish that he may be the latter, but that depends upon the activity of Mr. Sheshachurya behind the wicket, or of some smart men like Messrs. Shivlal, Shivram or Oghad in the slips. Much is expected of Mr. Sheshachurya from behind the wicket, whom if I make responsible for two or three wickets I shall not be called exacting. Of course he may also be relied upon defending the Hindu side as he had done at the time of Hindus v. Authentics. I don't fear that Mr. Banda will get nervous for that is not his nature, and your contemporary is quite right when it says that it is difficult to break his defence. I only wish that he may completely recover before to-morrow. Next comes the Hindu Captain, Mr. C. V. Mehta. He reminds me of a sentence in Prince Ranji's Cricket Book that the Captain should never be a bowler. Many a time and oft I have heard from the spectators that he does not leave off his bowling all too soon, although he is severely punished. I hope he will not forget that he is playing the 1st Hindu-Presidency match. I am also inclined to think that he has a defect at the time of batting and that is that he is very anxious to break his duck, in which attempt he at times sacrifices two good wickets like that of Mr. Banda or of Mr. Telang. Mr. Telang is a great punisher, no doubt to the bowlers, but only when he can stay in the wickets for five or six overs and if during that time he does not place the ball into the hands of the bowler or the one watching the mid. I think he should not forget that the off and on boundaries of the Bombay Gymkhana Pitch are very long. I have observed Mr. Data becoming a successful bowler on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, and therefore the Captain will not forget him as a bowler. If he does not became hasty in cutting in the slips and cover, the fast deliveries of Deas, I may expect a decent score from him. Even just now I see Mr. Shivlal running here, there and everywhere on the Maidan, either before or after the ball and forcing up the game and adding to the Hindu score by leaps and bounds, only he must be in form and not overhasty. Mr. Oghad's performances are too recent to need description. Of course he will prove a successful bowler and a steady bat. Hailing from Kattiawar, he will run and be smart like Mr. Shivlal. Mr. Shivram is a colt. He is Mr. Baloo's brother and that is enough. He must keep up the reputation of the first bowler of India, his brother. Much is expected of his smartness in the field. Mr. Agaskar is only a batsman and a consistent scorer this season, and Mr. Crasha who hails from Kirkee is included in the Team, I hear, as a fast bowler. On the whole the Hindus will be able to show a capital performance. Yours etc.

Feb. 7. A. S.

The following are the teams which will play to-day:—

Presidency:—Captain J. G. Greig (captain), Major L. M. R. Deas (Deolali), Lieut. F. O. B Wilson (H. M. S Hyacinth), Mr. G. V. Campbell (Karachi), Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson (Bombay), Lieut B. M. Carroll (Jhansi) Lieut. H. Chaplin (Mhow), Mr. H. Cheesham (Bombay), Mr. J. T. Turner (Poona), Mr. E. E. Coombs (Bombay), and Captain H. D. Ross (Belgaum).

Hindus:—Mr. C. V. Mehta (captain), Mr. P. Baloo, Mr. Oghad Shunker (Wadhwan), Mr. K. A. Date, Mr. K. Seshachari, Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. G. R. Banda, Mr. Shivlal (Kathiawar) Mr. P. Shivram, Mr. Brashaw, and Mr. R. V. Agashkar.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ANANDRAO BALKRISHNA PAI.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Rustom Wadia for a creditor, and by consent of the parties, the matter was allowed to stand over for a week, the creditor undertaking not to arrest the insolvent in the interval.

RE H. J. RUSTOMJEE AND CO.

Mr. D. D. Davar who held the Advocate General's brief, appeared on behalf of the insolvents and applied for three months' extension of time to file their schedule. The application was made on the affidavit of Mr Byramjee H.J. Rustomjee one of the insolvents, which among other things stated that an enormous number of books would have to be gone through in making up the accounts. Mr. Davar said he applied for three months' extension, but he did not know whether the Official Assignee had any objection to offer to his application.

Mr. Macleod said it would take the insolvents more than three months to make up their accounts.

His Lordship accordingly extended the time for four months.

RE ABDUL HAMID MAHOMED ARAB

On the application of Mr. K. B. Dastur, the hearing of the insolvents' matter was postponed for a fortnight.

RE HAJI MAHOMAD SHUSTRI.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" for the revocation of the adjudication order. Counsel said that the insolvent had now settled with all his creditors. His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE LACHMINARAYEN SHIVNARAYEN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, moved absolute the rule for the revocation of the adjudication order. Counsel said that the only creditor who opposed the present application was Mr. Davar's client, whose suit against the insolvents was pending. The insolvents had deposited Rs. 3,000 in Court, and Mr. Manker was willing to transfer the amount to the credit of the suit now pending.

Mr. D. D. Davar, who appeared for Foolchand Lachminarayen, a creditor, said that his client's claim was for Rs. 3,500 and costs to the amount of Rs. 1,500. If the insolvents agreed to pay the sum of Rs. 3,000 to the Sheriff, and another sum of Rs. 3,000 to the Prothonotary out of the assets now in the hands of the Official Assignee, he had no objection to offer to the application for the revocation of the adjudication order.

Mr. Manker agreed, and his Lordship made the rule absolute, to abide the result of the suit.

RE LAKHMIDAS GORDHANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE THOMAS WILKINSON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Sitaram Shricrishna; Jivan Dossa Ghandy and another; Sakharam Raghu Jadav and others; Byramji Bomonjee; Dawoodbhoy Sulleman-jee; Hanuman Thakar Pardesi; Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim; and H. H. Lord.

AN experiment is, it is understood, being made with a wagon fitted with rolled weldless side chains on one of the railways in the Madras Presidency. The result, says Railways, should be interesting.

M. THURANI, town clerk of Kerches, in Hungary, who was found dead in his office with a bullet in his brain, had entered his death in the official register before committing suicide.

Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy.

Impure blood blotches the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions. Mr. G. W. Burtner, Keezletown, Va., tells of the bad condition he was in, and how he was cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

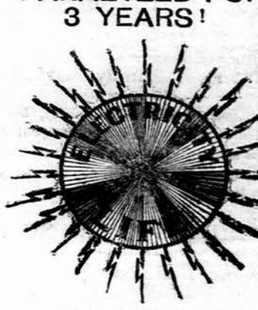
"Shortly after leaving college, I was troubled with a skin disease which showed itself first at the ankles. Physicians pronounced it eczema, and treated me for that

complaint. The eruption crept slowly up my limbs, and on the body, until it enveloped the whole frame. It gave me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid which would exude from under the scales. I treated it for over three years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles of this medicine, and was completely cured—my skin becoming as smooth and clear as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN." PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



THINK OF IT? 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA. BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise a delight joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

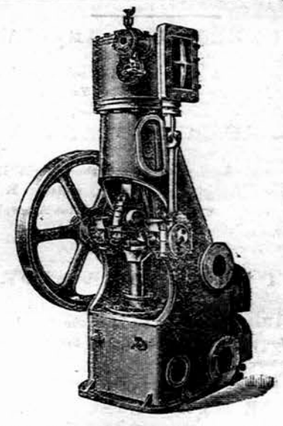
I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free. If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.



The HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,
CROWN BUILDINGS,
Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "Pumperling, London."
Codes: Bedford McNeil's and A B C (5th Edition).

AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the Lime Fruit.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr Justice Batty presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday and the following case was heard before his lordship and a Special Jury.

THE KHALASI CHUCKLA MURDER.

Ali Kheralli a Hindustani Pathan, was charged with the murder of Muhna woman, on the evening of the 14th January last in Khalasi Chuckla, by stabbing her with a clasp-knife in seven or eight different parts of her body. The Hon. Mr. Raikes Advocate General, with Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Lang defended the accused. The following gentl men were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. S. W. Milne, Foreman.

Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhoy.	Mr. J. W. Hillier.
Mr. T. James.	Mr. Seymour Dove.
Mr. Rustomji F. Wadia.	Mr. G. A. Gahagan.
Mr. W. B. Bogue.	Mr. K. Rama Rao.

Mr. Raikes, in addressing the jury, said that Muhna belonged to an unfortunate class of women, and she had some acquaintance with the accused, who visited her. Later, there was apparently a quarrel between them on account of her having received information that he was a bad character, and she thenceforth refused to have anything further to do with him. On the evening of the 14th, she came out of her room, and stepped down the staircase; when accused attacked her, and stabbed her with a knife. Mohna got away from him, and ran out crying into the Bhajipala Cross Lane. Accused again stabbed her there and ran away. He was chased by the Police, and arrested with the clasp-knife in his hand. Muhna was taken to the hospital, where her dying deposition was recorded. She died on the following day. The jury, added the Advocate General, would be safe in keeping their eye on the question, whether there was grave and sudden provocation; also, whether there was an intoxicating article, administered to the accused, without his knowledge and against his will.

Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate, who had recorded Muhna's deposition in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital was examined by the Advocate General to prove the statement she had made. The Advocate General read the statement in Court which showed that while she was going out to visit her mother Jani, accused, whom she had refused to see on account of her having been informed that he was a thief, rushed up to her, and stabbed her in six or seven places. Mr. Dastur stated in Mr. Lang's cross-examination, that the deponent, when making her statement was conscious, but weak. The statement was recorded in the presence and hearing of the accused.

Witnesses for the Crown, including Dr. V. F. Fernandez, House Surgean of the Hospital, having been examined, the accused, in his defence, made a statement. He said he had no reason to kill Muhna whose life was dear to him. On the evening in question, he had smoked his "Chilam;" taken, in three shops nine annas worth of liquor in all, and smoked three or four pice worth of 'Ganja'. The next morning when he came to his senses, he found himself in the police chowkey, and concluded that he must have been confined there on account of his having been found drunk. He called out Muhna, Muhna. The peon on duty asked him why after having stabbed her mortally on the previous evening, he should now call out for her? It was than only that he came to know that Muhna had been stabbed.

The Advocate General having summed-up the case, Mr. Lang addressed the jury for the defence. Counsel said that before the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, they had to be satisfied, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that accused was the man who committed the murder of the woman. Then the question would be: Did he act under grave and sudden provocation? The three great elements, which went to constitute the crime, were all wanting in this case: Motive, intention and preparation. On the first and third, there was no evidence; on the second, there was only the vague threat of cutting her nose and so forth. Accused's story was this: For a long time he had maintained her. She discarded him; called him a thief and a bad character; heaped on him abuses and bad epithets in such a manner that, drunk as he was, he drew out his knife, and stabbed the woman. If this was a possible story, then the benefit of the doubt came in, and the prisoner would be held guilty of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder. Counsel said this was not only a possible story, but a probable one.

The Judge, in his charge said that killing was not always murder; there were several contingencies when it would not be murder, grave and sudden provocation being among them. To be called a thief and a bad character in public, would be such a provocation indeed; but it would not be so in the event of the words having been addressed some days before the offence. Repetition of such words was more likely to exite a man of a violent and excitable temperament, specially so when he was drunk, than a person of a different character, who was not prone to such excitability. Intoxication, however was no excuse in law, and an intoxicated person who had been drinking, was as much liable in law for his acts as a sober man. His Lordship then read the evidence bearing on the above points, and on other important points in the case. In conclusion the Judge pointed out, that if there was grave and sudden provocation to the accused or if there was a reasonable doubt in the mind of the jury about the crime being not premeditated they might return a verdict of culpable homicide only.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority of the jury, who were divided six for guilty of murder to three against it and convicted the accused; but deferred passing sentence.

COUNTERFEIT COINERS IN BOMBAY.

Mahomad Amin Gulam Mahomed, Vazir Khan Gulam Khan and Tajudin walad Khuda Bux were placed at the bar before his lordship and a common jury on charges of being in possession of counterfeit King's coin and of implements for counterfeiting coins, and using them as genuine; and also of aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. Mahomed Amin had pleaded guilty; and it was decided to try the other two men separately. The trial of Vazir Khan was first taken in hand. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor and assisted by Mr. Sloane, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Lang in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said the accused Vazir Khan was charged with being in possession of counterfeit King's coin and abetting another in the commission of the offence. The circumstances of the case were short and simple. It appeared that the Bombay police had received information that a lot of small false coins had been in circulation; and acting on the information, they set a watch over the accused and another man, Mahomed Amin. They were watched by the police, and on the 3rd January last, the accused and Mahomed Amin and Tajudin were seen together. They afterwards, separated and the accused and Mohomed Amin went together to a beedee-seller's shop and purchased a small quantity of beedees, for which Mahomed Amin tendered a false four anna piece and received copper coins in change. They then went to a pan-seller's shop, here Mahomed Amin, tendered another false four anna coin and received copper coins in change. They next went to a vegetable seller's shop and bought some vegetables, for which Mahomed Amin paid a third false four anna piece and received copper change. The accused and the other two men were then arrested, and the police found on Mahomed Amin fifteen false four-anna pieces, and on the accused twenty seven similar pieces. The beedee-seller, the pan-seller and the vegetable seller produced to the Police the false four anna pieces they had received. On the way to the bungalow of the Police Inspector, Mahomed Amin made a statement, in consequence of which, in a room of a house in Null Bazar, implements for counterfeiting coins were discovered. On the 5th January, the accused and the other men took the police to the shop of one Ambaram Gulabchand in 5th Camateepoora Street, where another false four anna piece, given to the shop-keeper by the accused, was found. Evidence was led for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned till 10-30 a. m. to-day.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races, terminating at Hog Island will be sailed on Saturday next:—

A Class—Handicap Race, Course No 17—Time in hand scratch yacht to start at 3-45 p m Cruising trim.

From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy, north of Butcher Island, leaving it to Starboard round, B W N S Buoy, N N E of Elephanta, leaving it to Starboard and finishing between Mark boat and Hog Island Bunder, Length of course 10-5 miles.

B Class—Handicap Race—Course No. 17—Time in hard; scratch yacht to start at 3-15 p m, Cruising trim.

From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon, leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy, north of Butcher Island, leaving it to Starboard, round B W N S Buoy, N N E of Elephanta, leaving it to Starboard, and finishing between Mark boat and Hog Island Bunder, Length of Course 10-5 miles.

Tomtit Class—Small Boat Handicap Race, Course No. 16, Start at 3-50 p m.

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port round the Two Red Channel Buoys, W N W and N of Butcher Island, respectively, leaving both to Starboard, round D W H S Buoy, N N E of Elephanta leaving it to Starboard, and finishing between Mark boat and Hog Island Bunder. Length of Course 9 4 miles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething, or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LORD AMPTHILL'S FAREWELL.

IN an article dealing with the work done by Lord Ampthill for the Mahomedans of Madras the "Madras Mail" says:—Next week, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Ampthill will leave Madras for good, to the regret of all classes of the community with whom they have been such "personæ gratæ" from the very day of their arrival, and farewells are already being said. His Excellency has always evinced a keen interest in the Mahomedan community, and done what he consistently could to promote its welfare, and the Farewell Address which the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ahl-i-Islam presented to him on Saturday testified in generous terms to the gratitude of the Mahomedans for his ready assistance and their great regret at the approaching severance of his connection with Madras. His Excellency had been the means of placing the national Moslem institution, the Madrassa-i-Azam, on a sound and solid footing, he had extended very liberal aid to the Anjuman at a critical period of its existence; he had encourged Mahomedan talent whenever it had been brought to his notice; he had always been anxious to make himself acquainted with the wants of Mahomedans and to meet them as far as possible; ever courteous and affable all his sayings and doings were sincere, for "you always said what you meant and meant what you said"—a very true statement that is applicable to His Excellency's dealings with all classes of the community; he had admonished the Moslems for their shortcomings, and thus shown his genuine sympathy with them. This and more also the Address pointed out; sincere gratitude was expressed for his liberal and kindly gift of Rs. 1,000 towards the National Fund of the Mahomedan Education Association of Southern India and in conclusion, the hope was expressed that His Excellency would one day return to India as Viceroy. Lord Ampthill, it will be seen, expressed the hope that before many years had elapsed he would be able to revisit Madras "merely to look up my old friends." These would be delighted to see him, but we doubt whether His Excellencys hope will be realised, for it does not seem to be customary for a retired Governor to revisit the scenes of his labours. However, we may, one day, be able to welcome Lord Ampthill as Viceroy of India that exalted office which he recently filled for a short period with such marked satisfaction to the whole of India.

The Anjuman claims to represent the whole of the Mahomedan community of South India and this wholehearted appreciation of his efforts to advance its interests must have been very gratifying to the Governor. But he has deserved well of the community and if he has not been able to do more for it, the fault lies more with the community than with him. In the course of his reply Lord Ampthill said:—"If I had had more opportunities, I can assure you, in all sincerity I should most gladly have seized them." He subsequently chided the Mahomedans upon their want of push:—"I think that is your greatest fault, and it is also one of your greatest virtues. Most of you are, in many respects, in most respects, far too modest. You do not push yourselves enough, you do not ask enough, and you do not shove yourselves forward enough." He urged them to get away from the background to which they had receded, and not to keep silent:—"If you want things, and if they are reasonable, ask for them. There is no harm in asking. There is no harm whatever in showing yourselves and proving that you are anxious as I know you are, to play your full part in the life of the community, to use your personal endeavours, one and all of you, to advance the general welfare of the people of this country." This is sound, homely advice which we hope the community will take fully to heart. They must, as the Prince of Wales said in another connection "Wake Up. This is an age of pushfulness, in which modesty is not always its own reward (to adapt the well-known proverb), all must be up and doing in the keen contest for existence, for the race is to the swift, the battle to the strong. Other times other manners, what sufficed in days of old, suffices no longer in the stress of this up-to-date and hustling epoch."

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER.

PROPOSED CHECK ON EXPORT FOR BLENDING.

IN connection with the alleged adulterations of Australasian butter, Mr. Seddon has declared that if unsalted butter continues to be exported from the colony, he will ask for legislative power to prohibit its export. This will be a heavy blow to the butter blending trade, which, in spite of the opposition of the produce trade is making considerable headway. New Zealand butter readily lends itself to the operations of the blenders, and is now being largely imported for the purpose of adulteration. In the report for 1905, of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture it is stated that a somewhat large quantity of saltless butter has been exported from the colony during the past season, and it would appear that there has been an increasing demand for this class of butter. Special orders for fortnightly supplies were placed with a number of the large factories by the representatives of several London produce firms and in some instances slightly higher prices were paid for saltless butter in order to induce factories to enter into a contract for its supply.

Mr. J. A. Kinsella, the Dairy Commissioner, writing in the above-mentioned report, states that before entering into an agreement for the sale of butter without the addition of the usual percentage of salt, several companies wrote to the Dairying Division for advice on the matter, but it was thought inadvisable to recommend the exportation of a purely fresh or saltless butter, the reasons for so doing being clearly set out in the reply to these communications. The nature of these replies may readily be guessed, for the Commissioner adds:—

"It is quite apparent that this butter does no find its way into the hands of the retailers or the consumers as 'New Zealand produce'; at all events, there is ground for believing that it is imported into England for disposal to those who are directly or indirectly connected with the blending trade. It is well known that New Zealand butter, being of a very dry nature, lends itself to the particular process of blending.

"Apart from the fact that butter entirely devoid of salt can be more easily adulterated and sold under a special brand it should be remembered that there is an element of risk in shipping it without salt for the reason that saltless butter goes off in flavour quicker after defrosting than ordinary butter does.

"Large profits are no doubt being made by those engaged in the butter-blending trade, little or none of which finds its way into the pockets of the man who milks the cow; therefore the producers of this colony have nothing to gain by encouraging the shipment of saltless butter."

THE LAST STRAW.

IN a certain county division in the midlands, the Conservative candidate, whose opinions or method of expressing them had been a trial to some of the members of his party, had a rather difficult experience one evening. The preliminaries of his speech had not aroused much enthusiasm, and some kind of novelty or diversion seemed to be desirable. "And now ladies and gentlemen," he cried, "I have something to tell you. I am in favour"—he bowed gracefully towards a cluster of ladies—"I am in favour of women's suffrage." A voice from the platform exclaimed, "Oh——that settles it," and a supporter hurried from the room.

The agricultural labourer, who is making himself felt as a force in politics is not such a simple soul as his slowness and economy of speech sometimes lead people to imagine. A Conservative orator was once haranguing a meeting of labourers in a country village, Lord Salisbury, you know, he explained patronisingly, is the Prime Minister. Oh, is a I "said a voice from the audience, in ironical acknowledgment of the information. And all the other benighted labourers chuckled appreciatively.

H. H. THE Maharajah of Travancore has recovered from his attack of chicken pox.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place at Agra on the 15th instant, between Miss Violet Grace Seymour Adams, M.B., C.M., and Captain James Bertram Clarke, R.A.M.C., M.B.

WHAT may be viewed as a modern feminine equivalent for the beau's stratagem is (the "New castle Chronicle" correspondent states) reported from the Italian quarter of Tunis, where a young man named Milingi and a young woman named Caputo had recently arrived from Italy. They were lovers, but the young woman began to perceive that Milingi's attachment cooled, and bethought her of what seemed an ingenious device for securing him in spite of himself. Obtaining possession of all his family papers, she found a male compatriot, named Catania willing to personate him at a civil marriage before the Italian Consul, and subsequently at church. Poor Mdlle. Caputo seems to have thought that she was now Mdme. Milingi, whether her lover liked it or not, but he took a different view, and Catania, her friend, is now in gaol for forgery.

GOLF AND THE BUTTERFLY.

BY HORACE HUTCHINSON.

ONE of the reasons why it is so very good to be a golfer is that it teaches a man that whatever else he may expect of this life he need not expect justice. He arrives, by the blessed uses of adversity, in many unmerited bunkers at a kind of hypocritical and Pecksniffian state of resignation in which he suffers all things almost without complaint taking to himself much credit for that edifying moral attitude the while. It is in this Christian spirit that one receives a certain comment culled from a pleasant series of papers in the "Cornhill Magazine" that has for its title "From a College Window." There are probably a good many people," says the writer, who mistake for a love of nature the pleasures of fresh air, physical movement, and change of scene. Many worthy golfers, for instance, who do not know that they are speaking insincerely attribute, in conversation, the pleasure they feel in pursuing their game to the agreeable surroundings in which it is pursued; but my secret belief is that they pay more attention to the lie of the little white ball and the character of bunkers than to the pageantry of sea and sky."

Well, very likely they do. They pay more attention to ball and bunker than to the whole universe besides. Small blame to them. But that does not mean for a moment to imply of necessity that they have no odds and ends of attention to spare for what the writer calls, very happily the "pageantry of sea and sky." The first interest of the golfer is golf—that is just as it should be; but even taking the case of those who have no such delusions as to believe that they are lovers of nature—I mean the pure Philistine who does not come into the argument as mooted by this Face at a College Window—you often hear even the most hardened of men, when discussing in their London club where they shall go a-golfing on the morrow, say some such "winged words" as these: "Oh, no; don't let's go there—it's such a beastly place, apart from the golf," meaning that it is so flat, stale, and unprofitable except for the simple and most primitive golfing needs that there is no pageantry of either sea or sky about. It is a hard thing to say, but even the sky does seem to lose half its pageantry on some golf coures we could name—and this even though we may be a hole or two up when we try to appreciate it. So it is evident that even these gross souls, to whom "a primrose by a river's brim" is a yellow primrose and nothing more as the great poet of simplicity says—even these recognise such a difference between places as shows that they are not unaffected by the surroundings of space in which ball and bunker and golfer and everything else exist. They, without making any claim to be lovers of nature, feel these things; how much more so, then, those on whom these influences exercise an effect which is felt! After all, when we come to look at it, it is a very extreme statement which is thus shot out at us from the College Window. It is as much as to say that we do not like any better our golf on a day and a links on which the larks are singing up merrily into the azure sky, and the golden whins (accursed as they are) in glorious bloom, than the same game on a dead-flat suburban common in a London fog—which is absurd, as Euclid says with his usual accuracy. I do not wish to imply hard things of the suburbs. I can think—we all can think—of several courses not far away from London where the heather is purple and the white stems of silver birches show beautifully against the delicate lace-work of the foliage, or where the green woodpeckers are always at work tapping among the tree-stems (where the erratic golfer often joins them tapping) or at play glancing across the glades. Is our academic writer to tell us that, how keen so ever we may be at golf, we are not to find any pleasure in all this; or else how, at the outset, will he define a "love of nature"? Will not an appreciation of these things satisfy his definition, or does he want us to be skilled botanists, entomologists, zoologists before he will say we know the meaning of the great word "love" applied to the great thing "nature"? I am very sure that he does not mean all this; though I can tell him, too, that in the small and unscientific way of a field-naturalist it is very possible, and also very pleasant and profitable to follow out one's hobbies in that line coincidently with the pursuit which he seems to deem so all-absorbing of the special branch of the study of dynamics that we call golf. Some of the best of my entomological specimens have been captured in the course of playing the "Royal and Ancient Game"; and I hope, without any disloyal neglect of its prior claims. Some of the most interesting things too, that I have seen in the way of bird-life dramas I have watched as the golf-match went along. Perhaps I should have played golf more efficiently had I given it a more whole-souled attention—I do not know. But what I think that I do know is that I should not have got so much fun out of it altogether; and that, after all, is, in my opinion (though I may be in a minority), one's chief object in playing the game. Two specimens of moths that I happened to want rather badly for my collection I had the luck to catch in the long grass (which shows that you never know what your luck will be when you go off the line) at Sandwich in course of playing one of the Amateur Championship heats the last time that Sandwich was the scene of that championship. It was the year that Mr. Travis won. I do not remember against whom I was playing, but I do remember that it had the most extraordinary effect on him. The moths were sitting, and as I had a small box in my pocket for the special purpose of such an occasion, it did not take me a quarter of a minute to bag the moths (or box them), but it hurt the feelings of my opponent dreadfully. He did not think that I could be taking him seriously enough if I could allow my attention to wander from him in favour of two dingy-coloured moths. The fact was that he did not realise how seriously I took the moths. But the incident upset him badly for two or three holes, and very likely it was only due to that that I won the match. I am not at all sure that it would not be a good stroke to play now and then—when you found yourself in a tight place—to take out a pill-box and bag a moth in it. It is an ingenious way, after all, of suggesting to your opponent that you despise him which is always a good frame of mind to get him into. Presumably you must not take too long over the capture if you are playing in a competition otherwise your partner might have you up for "discontinuing play" which by Rule 13 is prohibited, for any reason whatever, except such as is satisfactory to the committee. As to what in this regard would be satisfactory to the committee it must all depend. It must depend on whether the committee was sound on the entomological side. Even so it is to be presumed that it would be a question of degree. No right-minded committee, it is to be supposed, would disqualify a competitor for going off in pursuit of a Camberwell Beauty, let us say, but a Purple Emperor might be a doubtful reason—on the border-line. Much might depend, in the latter case on the locality. On one of the New Forest courses a Purple Emperor certainly could not be considered a valid excuse for discontinuing play though on the Sandwich links he would be enough of an anomaly to excuse anything. But all this after all applies only to a scoring competition. Your opponent in a match has no remedy against you for bird-nesting or butterfly-hunting—except not to play with you again.

We have come a little off the course in pursuit of the butterfly argument, but only along the paths by which it led us. In the conclusion it is to be said that if it be true that the majority of men are not able to satisfy, in the course of playing golf, some of that love of nature which is innate in most of us and which is capable of cultivation with so great an addition to the few innocent pleasures of life, they are very much to be pitied. For the moment, indeed, it is possible that the man who is so closely absorbed in the problems of ball and hole is so fulfilled with interest that to pity him would be an absurdity and an offence; but it is after his game is done that he becomes a fair mark for the compassion of those who are able to take more varied views. They have so much—a picture of so many details—for their retrospect. He has but one central object only—in itself, of course, of supreme interest—yet a little lacking in relief and colour.—"Westminster."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 8th February, 1906.

98 Friday the 9th instant.

Detail—Captain for the Day—Major D J Sharp, V D
Battalion Orderly Sergt—S rst G Emile, "F" Coy.
Battalion Orderly Corpl—Corpl C Winckler, "F" Coy.
Quarter Guard—Cr-Sert C Wenning, "F" Coy.
Quarter Guard—Lce-Corpl D Davis, "F" Coy, and 6 Volunteers of "F" Coy.

Parade—There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at 7 a. m.

Subject-Out-Posts, combined Training 1905, sections 70 to 85

Parade at 6. p m. Subject-Battn. Drill, Infantry Training 1905, sections 91 to 102.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 8.

DRILLS

No. 1 Coy.—10th R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound to-day, (Thursday) the 8th instant at 8 4 p m

No. 2 Coy.—10th R M L Gun Drill and lecture at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters to-day, (Thursday) the 8th instant at 8-30 p m,

PRACTICE.

The Corps will parade at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 5 p m, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the practice from the 10th R M L

(Sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A
Adjut B V A

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer St Regulus, 1999 tons Captain C Borg, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddia, 1944 tons, Captain F D C Dewing will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Scharzefels, 3558 tons, Captain G Battiman will sail to-day, for Hamburg and Bremin via Karachi, with a general cargo,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons. Captain E B Hirst, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, via Karachi with a general cargo and 17 cabin and a number of deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, outward bound, passed at Suez on Friday, the 2nd instant, and is due here at daylight on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 9?6 tons, Captain H Mc Diarmid arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via coast ports, with general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Arroyo, 2307 tons Captain H Plough, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 28th January, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Nicholson	Flagship
H M S Perseus	Comdr HillG	Cruiser
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Warden	R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack	R I M
H M S Renown	Comdr Hon H Tyrwhitt	Battleship

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
Juba	181 Wilson	B E A Protectorate
R I M S Mayo	Brownlow	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 6.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination. Date.	Agent.
Eden (bque)	414	Soutar		The Captain
Mazagon	3280	Hall		P & O Co
Loodiana	2124	Hodgson		M M & Co
Fvona (Yeht	229	Jones		Mr H J Mason
Chusan	38 2	Kenrick		P & O Co
Bancoora	2198	Emmett		M M & Co
Lord kelin	215	Bickerleg		W & Agraham & Co
Gerd	757	Dalvasen		F F C & Co
Dwarka	757	Hirst		M M & Co
Linga	988	Rickford		M M & Co
Forest Castle	1800	Dgilvil		The Captain
Lhasa	935	McDiarmed		M M & Co
Arrayo	6 07	Plough		—
Iola	3101	Hartley		M M & Co
Assaye	43 8	Seymour	Sau'pson	Transport
Nevenfels	3 20	Weselote		Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A Canara	3889	Keer	Antwerp	14-2	M M & Co
B Westminster	2 57	Duncombe	Hull	17-2	F M & Co
D & E Clan Menzie	1693	Redford	N F	20 2	F Muir & Co
F Scharzfels	3 58	Baltimore	Hamburg	8-2	Glade & Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Mal ne	Jeddah	9-2	P S N Co
H Reichstag	1 19	Koppstaller	Zanzibar	9-2	A Strandes
K India	19 4	Tosom	Trieste	9-2	A L - Co
K Madura	1272	Maclean			M M & Co
L Bundesrath	1826	Ulrich	Z'bar	23-2	A Strandes
O&R Burrsfield	7515	Mackenzie	Philadelphia	1?-2	R A W
O Muristan	1733	Morris	New ports	10-2	K M & Son
P Black Prince	2560	Shepherd	Liverpool	10-2	W & A G &
Q Begonia	2463	Goodridge	L'pool	10-2	Morrison & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	9-2	Shpd & Co
Satrunji	517	Ebrahim	Karachi	10-2	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	B'negar	10-2	Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Stream 7-2

Naseri	912	Kemp	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 Camberwell	2889	Baines	Antwerp	17-2	W & A G & Co
9 Circassia	43?5	Haiz	Liverpool	8-2	W & A G & Co
4 Ischia	2784	Audria	China	17-2	F Crooco
6 Imaum	2773	Pemberthy	Marce lies	14-2	K N & Co
8 Ville de Tamatave	2383	Peanc llier		8-2	K N & Co
9 City of Vienna	2979	Morrison	K'chi	10-2	K Nixon & Co
12 China	4165	Wright	London	17-2	P & O Co
14 St Regulus	1999	Borg	Dunkirk	8-2	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	H M S Renown	Tyrwhitt	Colombo Feb 2
	Arroyo s	Plough	Calcutta Jan 28
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed,	Karachi Feb 5

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Itola s	Hartley	Rangoon
	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai
	Afghan s	Lloyd	Mauritius

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Scharzefels, Bathmann, for Hamburg, &c
" Dwarka, Hirst, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nuddia, Dewing for Moulmein
" St Regulus, Borg, for Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer India, for Trieste
" Itola, for Calcutta
" Madura, for Persian Gulf
" Loodiana, for Zanzibar

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Moravia, left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 3rd inst, and may be expected here on or about the 27th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Begonia s—75 bales wool B Hubbhum 70 bales leather cut pieces A Peerbhoy and Sons 27 bales wool J Moolchand 25 bales wool Finlay Muir and Co; 1002 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy 1498 cwt myrabollams N N Sugar 2000 cwt oil cakes L Dreyus and Co; 50 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co

FOR HULL.

Westminster s—75 bales hemp P Bhimji

FOR LONDON.

China s—22 casks condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons 1950 cwt myrabollams A Khimji 166 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—3214 cwt linseed Ralli Bros
Deo Baldinno s—200 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FROM MARSEILLES

Circassia s—2060 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfurs and Co
Imaum s—4959 cwt linseed and 990 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri

FOR DUNKIRK.

Black Prince s—114 bales cotton 5021 cwt linseed 2712 cwt rapeseed 4000 cwt castorseed and 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 220 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—150 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 275 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 1400 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 750 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co

Camberwell s—1000 cwt myrabollams A Abodul Carim and Co

Westminster s—500 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—458 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 7 cases brisles H Sulzer and Co; 2 pots geranium Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

India s—?20 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 660 cotton Glaeded and Co; 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1540 bales cotton and Blascheck and Co; 22 bales cotton W Pavri and Co; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 1210 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1001 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy; 615 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 770 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co

FOR VENICE.

India s—200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 400 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 1100 cwt casterseed Volkart Bros 550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 30 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton W Pavri and Co; 300 bales cotton and 600 cwt castorseed Rali Bros;

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

India s—25 bales yarn Killick Nixon and Co

FOR MYRNA

India s—53 bales yarn Killick Nixon and Co

FOR TRIPOLI.

India s—27 bales yarn Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Velle-da-Tamatave s—65 cwt myrabollams W Bechir

FOR FIUME

India s—220 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

India s—1000 cwt teetseed Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Imaum s—300 bales cotton Bomji and Co; 59 cwt olibanum S Ramyanally; 6003 cwt gingallyseed and 200 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 5 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 600 bales cotton W Pavri and Co; 1600 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 3013 cwt rapeseed and 60 0 cwt casterseed Rali Bros

Deo Balduino s—150 bales cotton Glede and Co; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 900 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 250 bales cotton and 3003 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 1000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—200 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1000 cwt Co; 1009 cwt castorseed C Foggiano and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Deo Balduino s—250 cwt olibanum S Ramjanally
India s—700 cwt myrabollams A Abdulcarim and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—1000 bales twist N Phiroz 1000 cwt onion S Ramjee and Co; 106 bales twist Talati and Co; 400 bales cotton The Bombay Co

Ischia s—100 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 150 bales twist The Mitsui B Kaisha; 1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mazagon s—14 cwt kajoo kernel D M Wadia and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—500 bales twist Talati and Co; 200 bales twist N Phiroz; 500 bales twist N J Abraham,

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—600 bales cotton Tata and Co; 401 bales cotton B S N Talati and Co; 330 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co; 300 bales cotton Shroff and Co

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NEW
LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.
BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.
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TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS
. . OF . .
Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamel and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

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8, 9 & 10, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT . . . LONDON, E.C.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WAREHOUSE IN THE WORLD.
Illustrated Export Catalogue (600 pages) on application.
TRIAL ORDERS O[redacted]INDENTS SHIPPED IMMEDIATELY.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Two English ladies were recently travelling in Italy, when they found themselves obliged to get fresh tickets, but when and where they were at loss to understand, their knowledge of Italian being extremely limited. Seated in their compartment was a young officer who, seeing their distress, came to the rescue in excellent English, and not only gave them the necessary information, but, accompanying the elder lady to the booking office, took the tickets and escorted her back to the waiting train. Relieved from her anxiety, her mind awoke to two facts of which she had already been dimly aware—viz. that they were walking on red carpet, also that the officials were saluting her guide with profound respect. But there was no time to ask any questions. The young officer stood astride as the train moved on, saluted in military fashion, and was soon lost to sight. The two ladies formed many conjectures about him, but it was not until some days later, when they saw their friend of the tickets seated in a royal carriage, returning the salutes of his faithful people, that they realised that their kind helper was the King of Italy himself.

The Bishop of Worcester, who is a keen motorist, had an amusing experience in this connection not long ago. Wanting a chauffeur, he engaged, without seeing him, a young man from Birmingham with an excellent testimonial. On his arrival, his employer was greatly struck by the young fellow's gentlemanly appearance and manner, and, as the weeks passed on, the Bishop felt that he had secured a most capable and attentive servant. One day the Bishop's wife, Lady Barbara Yeatman-Biggs, went out in her motor-car to pay calls, and at one of the houses, where a member of the family happened to be at the door, Lady Barbara was astonished to see the lady shake hands with the driver, whom she invited in to tea. He thanked her, but declined, saying he was the chauffeur, and must remain outside. Shortly afterwards the Bishop, who by this time felt sure his new servant knew more about the neighbourhood than he chose to tell, desired him to drive to a certain gentleman's place, but purposely did not direct him which road to take. Without asking any questions about the route, the chauffeur, steered straight for the house. "You seem to know this part of the country well," observed the Bishop. "I ought to know it, my lord," was the calm reply, 'considering my father owns nearly every acre in the district." As the Bishop suspected, the youth was of excellent social position. He had taken the situation as a novel method of getting the recreation without paying for it!

By the promotion of the Right Hon. John Atkinson to the vacancy caused by Lord Lindley's retirement, Ireland is, for the first time since the death of Lord Morris, adequately represented in the constitution of the highest Court in the Realm. Lord Atkinson has had an interesting career. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1883, and joined the Munster Circuit, which at that time was the battlefield of forensic giants. Energy, perseverance, and a magnificent voice soon won for him a place in the fighting line and when he took silk, in 1890, he at once became one of the foremost Nisi Prius leaders on the circuit. He was one of the counsels for the "Times" in the Parnell Commission Inquiry, and in 1892 he became Attorney-General for Ireland.

Since then his experience as a judge-maker has been unique. At the Irish Bar incomes are so moderate, and the social status of the judges so high that it is extremely rare for any counsel, even a Law Officer, to decline a seat on the Bench. The Attorney-General of the day has by immemorial prescription the first claim in the event of a vacancy as of right. Since 1892 no less than five judges have been elevated to the Bench while a Unionist Government held office. Quite recently in the Divisional Court the Attorney-General argued a case before three judges, each of whom had served under him as Solicitor-General. Lord Atkinson, though an advocate of rare eloquence and dramatic force had one amusing failing. Always clear in statement of law or facts, he was invariably in hopeless confusion as to the names of the parties, although gifted with an excellent memory for other details.

It is told how on one occasion he appeared for a client called Smith, in an action against a man called Ferguson. At the end of the evidence, in the absence of his Junior, he replied for the plaintiff, having referred to his client as Mr. Ferguson, M. Jones, and Mr. Taylor. He finally made a strong appeal to the jury to hold the scales of justice evenly between this influential defendant and my client, Mr. O'Grady. The judge intervened with a note of pathos. "Mr. Attorney, I have followed your speech with great interest. Mr. Ferguson we know; Mr. Jones and Mr. Taylor, for whom you also appear have given evidence; but—will you kindly tell me who on earth is O'Grady, and why has he only come into the matter at this stage?" Lord Atkinson plays golf occasionally, but would hardly be described as an enthusiast. He brings to his new post not only comprehensive knowledge of the law, but also a wide experience of men.

The announcement that General Butler is about to be sent by the Government on a special mission to South Africa has excited the keenest interest and commendation, and it is certain that no better choice could have been made. Honest, upright, fearless, and frank to the point of abruptness in his remarks and criticisms, General Butler has always been recognised by army men as one of the very best men in the Service. He has travelled widely, and is a keen student of mankind. His earnest determination always to get to the very root of things was well exemplified during the Royal Commission on the South African war, when it was due almost entirely to his exertions that the now famous War Stores Scandals were first brought to light. It is charming to observe the great bond of affection that exists between Sir William Butler and his talented wife, and in this connection a little anecdote may be told. A lady was introduced to the General at a garden party in Cape Town, and after a little conversation asked him what had been the proudest moment his life. When Queen Victoria told my wife how greatly she admired her paintings, madame, was the smiling and characteristic reply of General Butler.

Many people, doubtless, agree with the Duke of Fife in the dictum he uttered the other day about ladies and public speaking, and this was after all, only an echo of what Dr. Johnson had said in his own ponderously-witty fashion more than a century before. Few people, however, whatever their views on politics in general, or on Conservative lady-orators in particular, would withhold a tribute of admiration for, and sympathy with, Lady Edmund Talbot in the plucky efforts she has been making in the interests of her husband, who was incapacitated by serious illness from fighting his own battle in Chichester.

Lady Edmund, who is the Earl of Abingdon's eldest daughter by his first marriage, and has, by the way, a little half-brother forty years younger than herself, married more than a quarter of a century ago the only brother and heir-presumptive of the Duke of Norfolk. Lord Edmund in those days was much more of a soldier than a politician, and his wife's chief interest has always been centred among the Eastend poor of London. Since her husband has been in Parliament, however, she has done much to help him in his political career. Lady Edmund is a graceful and fluent speaker, with a command of ideas as well as of phrases, but she takes the wise view that a woman can best talk in public to women, and it is rather to the wives and sisters and daughters of electors than to the electors themselves that she has been addressing herself during her campaign in Sussex.

Apropos of my remarks on cheerfulness in last week's "M. A. P." a correspondent sends me the "Church Monthly" for January with an article on "Cheerful Churchmen," from which I take the following interesting passage: "Happily Cheerfulness is quite as contagious as gloom. One Cheerful Churchman in a parish will soon make himself felt. It was said of Sir John Malcolm, when he appeared in a saddened camp in India, that it was like a gleam of sunlight. No man left him without a smile on his face. He was "Boy Malcolm still. It was impossible to resist the fascination of his genial presence. When Dean Farrar paid his memorable tribute to Archbishop Benson, in Canterbury Cathedral, two words, chosen with exquisite taste and judgment brought back the dead Primate to all who knew him, for Farrar spoke of Benson's radiant presence.

There have been Cheerful Churchmen among the Bishops in the past, and thank God we still have some Cheerful Churchmen on the Episcopal Bench. The cheerful happy, sunny smile of Bishop Walsham How sent a glow through East London twenty years ago, that yet remains to bless the humble poor. Thirty years ago the toiling masses of Lancashire rejoiced in the manly joyfulness of Bishop Fraser. In dull times, in hard times, in the days of the Cotton Famine and lock-outs, it was the breezy common-sense of James Fraser which kept aflame the hope of better days to come. What is it which has given a living Bishop such a marvelous influence among all classes—rich and poor alike speaking of him with a depth of warm-hearted affection no often drawn out by lawn sleeves? Surely, it is his abiding Cheerfulness. He carries sunshine where he goes, and it is not so much what he says, as the pleasant way in which he says it, that captivates all hearers."

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21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	65	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	65	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	1	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	4	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
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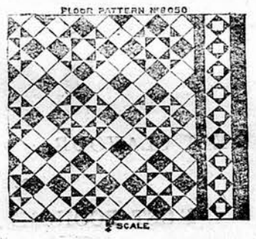

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HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fistula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases, Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

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All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

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Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

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In soliciting their patronage they beg to state that in conjunction with their BRANCH they undertake REPAIRING and TUNING, which is a special feature of their business.

The BOMBAY BRANCH will be under the personal control of Mr. KAPS, who has earned an uncontested reputation in the PUNJAB, MUSSOURIE, SIND and BALUCHISTAN for many years, receiving several credentials from his constituents in these parts, testifying as to his abilities.

Mr. KAPS had previously served his apprenticeship in the well-known factory of ERNEST KAPS, Dresden, subsequently undergoing a thorough training in all departments of PIANO-MAKING in the factories of BLUTHNER, BECHSTEIN, and STEINWAY & SONS, New York; from each of them Mr. Kaps holds a certificate.

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In conclusion they are confident that there are very few, if any, in India, who can be proud of having travelled to such an extent and served with distinction in such well-known factories as Mr. Kaps has done. Under such able management they feel assured that the Public will accord them their patronage and they beg to assure them that any orders for PIANOS or TUNING and REPAIRS to PIANOS and HARMONIUMS, or any other Musical Instruments, which the undersigned are also prepared to under take, will receive their best and prompt attention, satisfaction being guaranteed.

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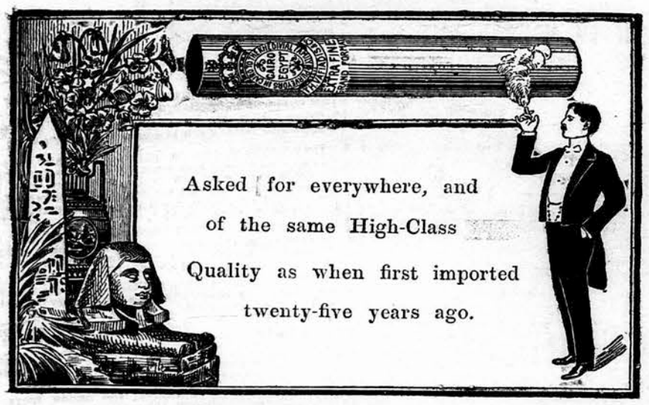

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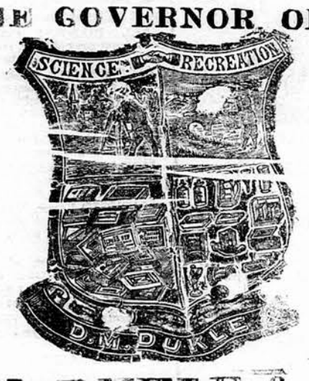

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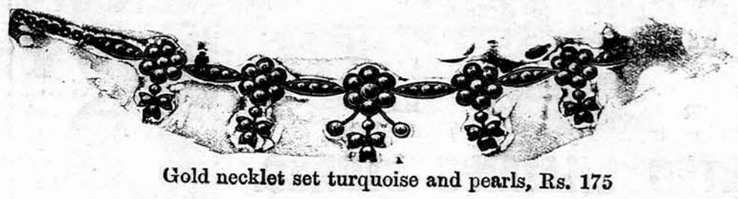
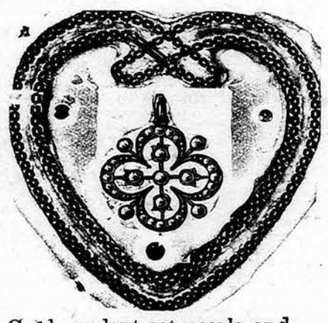


Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

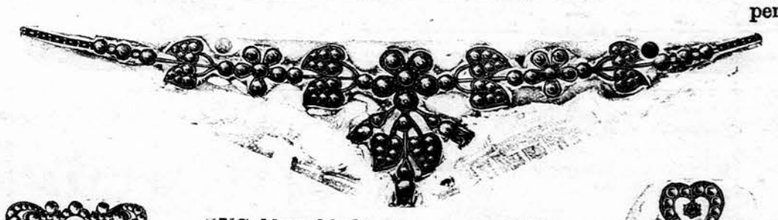
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



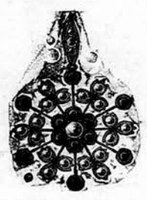
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch oliyine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



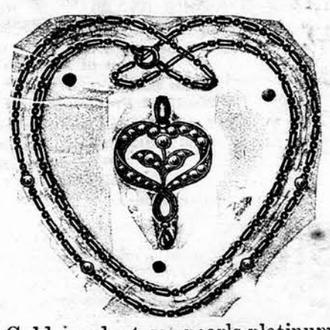
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pendant pearls, and chain, Rs. 50.

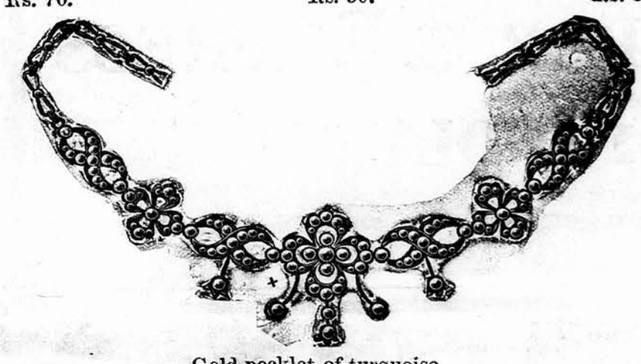
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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